THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Late from the South.

FIGHT AT REAMS' STATION.

LIEUT.-GEN. ANDERSON WOUNDED.

Despatch from General R. E. Lee.

LATEST FROM ATLANTA.

Morgan Moving on Knoxville.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON

BATTLE AT REAMS'S.

From the Richmond Sentinel, August 27.

The Weldon railroad has again brought the Yankees and the croakers to grief. Thursday, General A. P. Hill assaulted the enemy's works near Reams' Station, about twelve miles from Petersburg, and carried them, securing two thousand prisoners and nine pieces of cannon.

We are pleased to state that our casualties are represented to be slight, though we regret to learn that among the wounded mentioned are the names of General Anderson, of Georgia, and Colonel Charles Marshall, of Virginia, the latter in the arm.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, August 26, 1864.—Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:—General A. P. Hill attacked the enemy in his intrenchments, at Reams' Station, yesterday evening, and at the second assault carried his entire line.

Cooke's and McRae's North Carolina brigades, under General Heth, and Lane's North Carolina brigade, of Wilcox's Division, under General Conner, with Pegram's artillery, composed the assaulting column.

One line of breastworks was carried by the cavalry under General Hampton with great gallantry, who contributed largely to the success of the day.

Seven stands of colors, two thousand prisoners, and nine pieces of artillery are in our possession. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is reported to be heavy—ours relatively small. Our profound gratitude is due to the Giver of all victory, and our thanks to the brave men and officers engaged. R. E. LEE.

Up to the time the train left yesterday, the fighting had not been renewed.

Brigadier-General Spear, the notorious Yankee raider, is reported captured.

The brave Captain Clarke, Adjutant-General of Wilcox's brigade, was slightly wounded.

GENERAL HOOD CONFIDENT OF HIS ABILITY TO KEEP ATLANTA—MORGAN MOVING TOWARDS KNOXVILLE—A FRESH RAID BY SHERMAN, ETC.

From the Richmond Sentinel, August 27.

Wheeler is at work on the enemy's communications, and Sherman is becoming uneasy before Atlanta. An officer who has just arrived from Atlanta gives a cheerful account of affairs at that point.

An officer from Atlanta says that our commander there no more intends to give up Atlanta, and no more doubts his ability to hold it, than General Lee does as to Richmond.

MORGAN MOVING TOWARDS KNOXVILLE.

Richmond papers publish the following despatch, dated Atlanta, August 23:—

A letter from an officer at Greenville, East Tennessee, says that John Morgan left that point for Knoxville.

Scouts report that another Federal raid, seven thousand strong, with nine pieces of artillery, started from Decatur early this morning in the direction of Covington, Ga.

THE CAPTURE OF MEMPHIS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, August 27.

We think there is but little doubt that Forrest has possession of Memphis.

THE ATLANTA MARKET.

From the Petersburg Register, August 27.

Flour and meal are quite plenty in Atlanta, the former retailing at $250 per barrel, and the latter at $15 per bushel. What is a little remarkable, prices are much lower at Atlanta than before the siege began. Beef, mutton, and fresh pork sold at from three to five dollars a pound, whereas it is now retailed at from one to three dollars a pound.

This is remarkable news to the citizens of Petersburg, who are compelled to pay an advance of twenty-five per cent. per day on everything in the provision line.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Mercury, August 22.

The record of the firing in the harbor since our last, runs as follows:—During Friday night Battery Gregg fired seventy-six, and the Swamp battery twenty-three shots at Fort Sumter. On Saturday, the firing on Sumter, from the same batteries, was limited to thirty-eight shots, and on Sunday to fifty-one shots.

On Saturday night Major Jenkins, finding that the enemy was using the timbers, &c., of the houses of Legaresville for the purpose of establishing himself more comfortably on the neighboring island, gave orders for the destruction of the place. Among the troops engaged in the execution of this order was that gallant command, the "Stono Scouts," sixteen of whom on this occasion performed the melancholy duty of applying the torch to their own houses.

The whole village was soon ablaze, making a great light, which could be plainly seen from the city. In a short time the work of destruction was accomplished, and nothing remained of Legaresville but heaps of smouldering ashes.

Meanwhile the enemy kept up a furious but, as usual, harmless bombardment of the place and of the peninsula upon which it stands.

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT OFFER.

From the Petersburg Register, August 27.

RICHMOND, August 26.—The Confederate authorities have offered to exchange officer for officer and man for man with the Federal authorities. Heretofore the point of contention has been in the delivery of the excess of prisoners, our Government insisting upon the terms of the cartel, which required the delivery of all prisoners on both sides, the excess to be on parole. The Government now proposes that the excess, if any, remain in the hands of the enemy until other captures are made. This offer, though made early in the month has not been accepted. The correspondence on the subject will shortly appear.

DRAFTING BY COUNTIES.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GENERAL FRY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, NORTHERN DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL, ALBANY, August 24, 1864.—Circular No. 115.—The following is promulgated for the information and guidance of Provost Marshal of this division:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1864.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. Townsend, A. A. P. M. G., Albany, New York:—In reply to the communication of Silliman Foote, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors St. Lawrence county, New York, inclosing copy of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the above-named county, forwarded by you to this Bureau for instructions, I have the honor to state that the recommendations made by you in your indorsement to the effect that "in cases where a county raises bounties, the draft *may* in such counties take place by county, and not by sub-district—in other words, the whole county *may*, for the purpose of the draft, constitute one sub-district, and be drawn at once and the same time," meets with my approval.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed), JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal-General.

Official—Frank P. Muhlenburgh, Captain 13th United States Infantry, Inspector.

"SKILLED ARTISANS" AND THE DRAFT.

The following correspondence has passed between Hon. J. K. Morehead and the Provost Marshal-General, to whom the General's telegram was referred by the Secretary of War:—

PITTSBURG, August 26, 1864.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—The sub-district in which the Allegheny Arsenal is located has its efforts to fill its quota with volunteers paralyzed by reason of one-fourth of its enrolled citizens being employed in the Arsenal, who feel secure against entering the service in case of draft, under the order of the Provost Marshal-General exempting "skilled artizans" from "field service." Is this order to be construed so loosely as to empower the commanding officers to secure exemption for all Government employees? The employees so understand it. Please answer.

To which the following answer was received:—

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1864.—Hon. J. K. Morehead:—The Secretary's order in reference to skilled mechanics is to be strictly construed by commanding officers. The sub-districts will not suffer on the draft from this cause, as such skilled mechanics as may be drafted and permitted to remain at the arsenal will be counted on the quota the same as if sent to the front.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal-General.

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Engagement of the Sixth Corps and Averill's Cavalry with Rebels.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK WITH CONSIDERABLE LOSS.

A Heavy Force Still Thought to be Confronting Us.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SEVERE CONFLICT OF THE CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS, August 29.—General Merritt's Division, of General Torbert's Cavalry, was fighting Bradley Johnson's Cavalry and one Division of Early's Infantry all day yesterday. He came upon Johnson's command on Sunday, and, the country being open, the 1st and 2d Regulars met them by a counter charge, as the enemy were charging down upon them.

The collision of the two columns was fearful, and there was more sabre cutting than has been seen before during the war. Lieutenant Hoyer of the First regular cavalry, was killed, after showing the most remarkable prowess and skill.

A Rebel officer who was taken prisoner, said that he was satisfied, now that he had seen some real cavalry fighting.

THE RESULT.

Johnson was driven from Charlestown through and beyond Smithfield, and Merritt's Division occupied the town last night.

THE FIGHT OF THE 29TH.

This morning the enemy brought a division of infantry against our cavalry, and the fighting continued briskly until about 3 o'clock, when General Sheridan, who had gone to the front, sent to General Wright, of the 6th Corps, for a division of his troops. He at once directed Gen. Ricketts to advance with the 3d Division. Gen. Ricketts made a rapid march of two miles or more, and relieved General Torbert's cavalry, who had fought most splendidly all day.

Among the casualties is Dr. W. H. Rullson, Medical Director of the Cavalry corps, who was shot through the chest while riding with General Torbert. He fell over, simply exclaiming, "It is of no use doing anything for me; I am killed;" and he died almost immediately. His remains will be taken to his home at Mexico, Oswego county, New York, by Captain Theodore W. Bean, Provost Marshal of the First Cavalry Division.

Lieutenant Hoyer, of the 1st Regulars, was killed, making the sixth officer of that regiment who has been killed during this campaign. Captain Hanley, of the 9th New York, was mortally wounded. Lieutenant Alfred, of the 1st New York, was wounded. First Sergeant William Scott, of Williston's Battery, was killed.

Rickett's Division advanced nearly a mile before he found the enemy's line. Then a skirmish ensued of about five minutes, and the enemy fell back for the night.

GENERAL CUSTER'S MOVEMENTS.

NEAR MARTINSBURG, Va., August 30, A. M.—General Custer yesterday crossed the Opequan in the direction of Bunker Hill; but in encountering two divisions of Breckinridge's Corps retired, as it was not intended that he should bring on a general engagement.

THE SIXTH CORPS AND GEN. AVERILL ENGAGED.

The 6th Corps yesterday attacked the enemy at the Opequan, when quite a lively engagement ensued. A detachment of General Averill's command last night attacked the enemy on the Gerardstown road and took some prisoners. General Averill is to-day engaged in making reconnoissances of the enemy's positions. The enemy has his main force in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill this morning.

The iron-clad cars came down this morning from General Kelley's command to the edge of town at Martinsburg.

THE REBELS MAKING A SHOW OF STRENGTH.

HARPER'S FERRY, August 30.—Early this morning orders were issued that no supply trains or sutler wagons be permitted to go from this point to the army near Charlestown. At 11 P. M. the army was drawn up in line of battle. The enemy were visible in the direction of Smithfield, and a battle was imminent. It appears that the Rebel General made a feint from before General Sheridan's works near this place, in order to give battle on a fair field.

A HEAVY BATTLE ANTICIPATED.

A general well posted informed your correspondent that he believed that a great battle would be fought near Harper's Ferry, and that the Rebels have not relinquished their idea of an invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The wagon trains ordered to the front yesterday to Charlestown returned to-day without unloading their freight.—*N. Y. Herald.*

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

New Provost Marshal in a Gulf Department.

Brigadier-General James Bowen has been relieved from duty as Provost Marshal-General of the Department of the Gulf, and Colonel H. Robinson appointed to fill the vacancy.

Rebel Losses at Reams' Station.

Richmond papers of the 28th admit that their loss was nearly four thousand in the attack on our position at Reams' Station. Prisoners say the Rebel loss was over five thousand.

Quiet at Atlanta—A Battle Expected.

Despatches from General Sherman announce everything quiet in front of Atlanta—a quiet however that will not long remain undisturbed. The indications are that a battle will be fought on the Macon railroad before the close of the present week.

Guerillas in Missouri Punished.

The guerillas of Missouri are at last getting their deserts. Every one that General Rosecrans captures now is immediately tried by a military commission, and if proof is shown of his having acted as a guerilla, he is sentenced to be shot or hung, generally the latter. Six more will suffer the penalty of the law on the 9th of September next.

Rebels Retreating from the Shenandoah.

The only information we have from the Shenandoah is that the Rebels are retreating in the direction of Strasburg, and that Sheridan's cavalry is skirmishing with his rear guard in the neighborhood of Winchester. It is believed that Longstreet's force began their retreat one week ago to-day.

Quiet at Petersburg—Another Attack looked for—Lee Reinforced by Early.

The situation of affairs in front of Petersburg remains unchanged, though there are unmistakable indications that the contending armies are preparing for another desperate conflict for possession of the Weldon road. We hold our lines firmly, every day adding strength to our intrenchments, which are now believed to be impregnable. It is believed in the army that Lee has been reinforced by a part of Early's force from the Valley. The weather is beautiful and the roads excellent.

Admiral Farragut to Remain at Mobile.

The popular opinion that Admiral Farragut is to be at once sent to Wilmington, and that an expedition against that port is organizing, is wholly incorrect. His work in Mobile Bay does not cease even with the capture of Fort Morgan. Moreover, the job at Wilmington is one in which no considerable success can be achieved, except by combined attack of the army and navy; and desirable as it is that the place should be reoccupied and repossessed, the emergencies of Grant and Sherman require that every available man should be sent to them at present.

Mustering New Recruits.

A recent order from the War Department directs that hereafter recruits for new organizations in military service, shall be mustered in in the same manner as those for old organizations; that is, in companies by mustering officers at the general rendezvous of the regiment, and advance bounty will not be paid till company rolls are made out. Company officers will not be mustered till companies are full; and field and staff officers not till the regiment is organized. Men will be mustered in from the date of enlistment, and discharged at the expiration of the time for which mustered.

THIRD EDITION

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

General McClellan Chosen on First Ballot for President.

HE RECEIVES 152 VOTES.

CHICAGO, August 31.—General McClellan was nominated for President of the United States, receiving one hundred and fifty-two votes on the first ballot.

The Third Day's Proceedings.

CHICAGO, August 31.—The Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Wigwam was densely packed, and the crowd outside was greater than ever.

Immediately after, the Convention was called to order, and a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Halsey, of Chicago.

Mr. Wickliffe (Ky.) said that the delegates from the West were of the opinion that circumstances may occur between noon of to-day and the 4th of March next, which will make it proper for the Democracy of the country to meet in convention again. He therefore moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Convention shall not be dissolved by adjournment at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, subject to be called at any time and place that the Executive National Committee shall designate.

The following communication was presented from the National Democratic Committee by Mr. Lawrence, of Rhode Island.

"At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, held at the Sherman House, in the city of Chicago, on the 31st of August, 1864, the following resolution was adopted:—

Whereas, A respectful devotion to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, the great statesman of the West, was the crowning motive which induced the Committee to concur in calling the National Convention in the city of Chicago;

Now, therefore it is the deliberate conviction of this Committee, that had his life been spared, his gigantic grasp of mind, taken in connection with his declaration that "war is disunion"—a declaration which time has proved the wisdom of, would long since have restored the power of the Federal compact, and avoid the terrible loss of life which nothing can compensate, and that bitterness of feeling so much to be deplored, which is a greater barrier to the restoration of peace and union.

THOS. B. FLORENCE, Chairman.

WM. FLINN, } Secretaries.
T. A. AIKEN, }

The President then stated the question before the Convention to be, on ordering the previous question, to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, and it was ordered without dissent.

The vote was then taken by States, the chairman of each delegation announcing the vote when the States were called.

The first ballot, as finally reported to the Convention, after many changes of votes made by the delegates, stood as follows:—

General McClellan	202½
T. H. Seymour, Conn.	23½

The final result was announced as follows:—

Maine, 5 for McClellan.
New Hampshire, 7 for McClellan.
Vermont, 5 for McClellan.
Massachusetts, 12 for McClellan.
Rhode Island, 4 for McClellan.
Connecticut, 6 for McClellan.
New York, 33 for McClellan.
New Jersey, 7 for McClellan.
Pennsylvania, 26 for McClellan.
Delaware, 3 for Thomas H. Seymour.
Maryland, 7 for Thomas H. Seymour.
Kentucky, 11 for McClellan.
Ohio, 15 for McClellan.
Ohio, 6 for Thomas H. Seymour.
Indiana, 9½ for McClellan.
Indiana 3½ for Thomas H. Seymour.
Illinois, 16 for McClellan.
Michigan, 8 for McClellan.
Missouri, 7 for McClellan.
Missouri, 4 for Thos. H. Seymour.
Minnesota, 4 for McClellan.
Wisconsin, 8 for McClellan.
Iowa, 8 for McClellan.
Kansas, 3 for McClellan.
California, 5 for McClellan.
Oregon, 3 for McClellan.
Total.—For General McClellan, 202½; for Thomas H. Seymour, 23½.

In announcing the vote of New York, Mr. Church said that New York regretted to pass by her favorite son; but she stands now, as she has ever stood, ready to sacrifice her dearest personal preferences for the public good.

Holding it to be her duty, above all others, to do all in her power to rescue the country from the tyranny that oppresses it, having full confidence in the democracy, the ability, and patriotism of General George B. McClellan, New York gives him her entire electral vote.

Several delegations having cast their votes for Horatio Seymour, when the call of States had been gone through with, Governor Seymour remarked that, as some gentlemen had done him the honor to name him for nomination, it would be affectation to say that their expressions of preference did not give him pleasure; but he owed it to himself to say that many months ago he advised his friends in New York that, for various reasons, private and public, he would not be a candidate for the Chicago nomination.

Having made that announcement, he would lack the honor of a man—he would do great injustice to those friends—to permit his name to be used now. As a member of the New York delegation he personally thought it advisable to support an eminent jurist of that State for nomination; but he was not actuated in this by any doubt of the ability or patriotism of the distinguished gentleman who has been placed in nomination.

He knew that General McClellan did not seek the nomination. He knew that that able officer had declared that it would be more agreeable to him to resume his position in the army; but he will not honor any less the high position assigned him by the great majority of his countrymen, because he has not sought it.

He desired to add a few words in reference to Maryland and her honored delegates here. Yesterday he did an act of injustice to the distinguished member of that delegation (Mr. Harris), because he (Seymour) did not understand the purport of his remarks, and he now desired to say that that high-toned gentleman was incapable of taking a position in this Convention, participating in its deliberations, and refusing to abide by its decisions.

We are now appealing to the American people to unite and save our country. Let us not look back. It is with the present that we have to deal. Let bygones be bygones. He could say for our gallant nominee, that no man's heart will grieve more than his will for any wrongs done to Maryland.

As one who did not support him in my delegation, and as one who knows the man well, he felt proud to do him this justice. He (Governor Seymour) would pledge his life that when General McClellan is placed in the Presidential chair, he will devote all his energies to the best interests of his country, and to securing, never again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people under the laws and the Constitution.

The President then announced the vote, which was received with deafening cheers, the delegates and audience rising, the band playing, and the cheering lasting for several minutes.

Immediately after the nomination, a banner on which was painted the portrait of General McClellan, and bearing as a motto:—"If I cannot have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle," was run up behind the President's platform, and was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers.

MR. PENDLETON NOMINATED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

CHICAGO, August 30.—Mr. Pendleton was nominated for Vice-President on the second ballot.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 29, Evening.—The reports published in some of the newspapers that the losses of the 5th Corps in the battles of the 18th, 19th, and 21st of the present month reach five thousand, are greatly exaggerated. It is now definitely ascertained that they do not exceed 3800, and as stragglers and others still continue to come in, and the sick are not all accounted for, it is believed that the aggregate loss in all these engagements will exceed 3500.

The loss of the 2d Corps in Thursday's fight will not exceed an aggregate of 1500, according to the official statement; and it is believed that when all who are now within our lines report, 1200 will cover the entire loss.

The Rebels are said to be using the Weldon railroad below Reams' Station, and running their supplies thence to Petersburg around our left by wagons. As this requires a large force for train guards, and to defend the road against the incursions of our cavalry, it cannot be either a very profitable or pleasant means of communication, without taking into consideration the loss of time involved.

Arrangements have been made, it is understood, for burying the Rebel dead left on the field of last Thursday's battle. The fact that the enemy did not bury their own dead, and that they left their wounded on the field, is palpable evidence that, although they drove back the 2d Corps, they did not achieve any very complete or creditable victory.

The usual picket firing has occurred to-day without any results of consequence.

SHELBY REPORTED ON A RAID.

ST. LOUIS, August 30.—A report, said to have its origin in responsible quarters, was in circulation yesterday evening, that Shelby, with 6000 men, was, yesterday morning, at a point sixteen miles below Potosi—a little more than seventy miles from this city. We give the report publicity merely to prevent an exaggeration of it, being assured that this is the worst phase the matter wears, with a strong sprinkling of improbabilities over it, at that.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE STEAMSHIP "EUROPA" AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, August 31.—The steamer *Europa* has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 20th inst., and Queenstown to the 21st.

The steamship *City of Washington* arrived at Liverpool on the 19th. The steamer *Scotia* has also arrived out. The *Borussia* arrived at Southampton on the 19th.

The Irish riots at Belfast had recommenced on the 19th.

The Hon. Charles Hale, American Consul to Egypt, had arrived at Alexandria on the 17th, and the difficulties there will be amicably settled.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 20.—The sales of Cotton for the week have been 65,000 bales, including 27,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed with a partial decline of ½d. on Americans, the advance in the first part of the week being only partially maintained. Middling Orleans 33½d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull.

LONDON, August 20.—Consols 89@89¼. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £116,000.

Arrived from Philadelphia.—The *Darien*, at Queenstown; the ship *Joseph Holmes* is supposed to have been wrecked at Bassein.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Earthquake Shocks in California—The Nevada State Constitution—Sandwich Island Advices.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—Heavy earthquake shocks were experienced in the mountains during the week.

Money is easy at 1½ per cent. Receipts of bullion for the last ten days, $1,500,000. Currency bills on New York, 143 premium. Coin bills, 3½ @4 premium. Legal tender notes weak at 39½c. on the dollar.

Public opinion seems to be changing in Nevada as to the propriety of adopting a State Constitution. It may now be adopted in order to get rid of obnoxious territorial officers.

Sandwich Island dates of July 25th report the slow progress of the constitutional convention. Much time is consumed in discussing the powers of the convention, and the Government is accused of revolutionary designs.

Sailed barque *Chalgrove* for Hong Kong, with quicksilver valued at $32,000, and nearly $500,000 in bullion.

Steamboat Sunk.

CAIRO, August 31.—The steamer *John Sweeney*, bound to St. Louis, without a cargo, struck a snag near Deal's Island, Mississippi river, on Sunday night. No lives lost.

The Ohio river has risen five feet within the past week, and is still rising.

Twelve bales of cotton have been received from Columbus, and some from below.

A Piratical Pilot Boat.

BALTIMORE, August 31.—The barque *Adelaide*, from Rio de Janeiro, reports that, August 8, in latitude 7 degrees 40 minutes, longitude 45 degrees 50 minutes, she was chased by a schooner resembling a pilot boat, which was supposed to be a pirate.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 110¾; Cumberland Preferred, 60¼; Illinois Central, 132; Illinois Central Bonds, 86¾; Pennsylvania Coal, 108; Reading, 134¾; Hudson River, 118¾; Erie, 109¾; One-year Certificates, 94½; Treasury 7-3-10, 111; Ten Forty's, 103¾; Five-twenty Coupons, 110¾; Coupon 6s, 109¾; Registered, 110; Gold, 237; after the Board, 239.

THE OIL TRADE.

The Oil City *Register*, in its review of the trade for last week, says:—"The market has been moderately active. Owing to a steady rain, the river has risen several feet, and is now in excellent boating stage, though falling. The amount of oil to go forward will not be so great as we anticipated last week. There were but few boats up the creek or here that were in order sufficient to go up the creek, and the rain has rendered the roads very heavy. We give as the ruling rate $10·50 per barrel at the wells, and $11 per barrel at this point. The production is steady. Market closes quiet but firm, and the producers anticipate a more active demand in the next few days."

THE LATE OIL DISCOVERY AT SHARPSBURG.

The Oil City *Register* thus accounts for the late oil discovery at Sharpsburg, to which allusion was recently made in the *Chronicle*. It says:—"We have no desire to affect the sale of oil lands in that locality, but think the circumstance admits of easy solution. Sharpsburg has been used as a depot for oil merchants for several years. During most of that time there have been many thousands of barrels of oil tanked there. We are satisfied that the oil "struck" by the Captain was nothing more nor less than the leakage from these tanks. Petroleum oil will force its way through gravel beds, such as the river banks is generally formed of, to an indefinite distance. Similar effects have occurred to several parties who have bored small wells upon the wharf here. It proved a good thing for the miners, but those who had oil stored on the wharf failed to appreciate the fun.

FOURTH EDITION

WHEELER'S RAID IN KENTUCKY

GUERILLA OPERATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—Passengers by the Nashville train, say that Wheeler, with his entire force, appeared at the bend of the Cumberland river, three miles below Gallatin, captured a company of Federal troops, and were attempting to cross the river this morning, for an advance upon Gallatin.

His force is variously estimated at from five thousand to twelve thousand, the former number being probably correct.

A report reached Cave city, Ky., that the Colonel commanding the post of Gallatin had ordered the depot to be burned, as it was without the range of his guns.

GUERILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—Lessey's gang of guerillas went into Ghent, Kentucky, last night after having shot about thirteen negroes in the suburbs.

The Nevay, Indiana, Home Guards, shelled the Rebels out of Ghent from the opposite side of the river.

John Bennett's squad of nineteen men went into Owensboro on Saturday afternoon, captured and shot Captain Walters, 3d Kentucky Cavalry, captured ten negroes, seven of whom were shot and the other three concealed themselves on the wharf boat. The Rebels set the wharf boat on fire and left. The citizens afterwards extinguished the fire.

Twenty guerillas, under Captain Pratt, attacked Taylorsville on Saturday night, and were repulsed by the Anderson county Home Guards.

Last Tuesday Duposter robbed David Henry's house, near Bradbury, shot Mr. Henry, and demolished his furniture.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—The State Department is in receipt of an official circular from the Spanish Government, introducing some favorable modifications of the rules observed at the fortress of Tarifa and Isla Verde, to oblige vessels navigating the jurisdictional waters of these fortresses, to hoist the flag of their nation, a practice which they often neglect, alleging a very improbable ignorance in vessels which so repeatedly pass the Straits.

Every vessel which, on crossing the line of the fortress, within the range of its cannon, does not show the flag of her nation, is to be reminded of her neglect by the discharge of a cannon loaded with powder only.

If, after the lapse of ten minutes, she shall not have hoisted her flag, a shotted gun shall be fired across her prow. If notwithstanding these two notices, the lapse of another ten minutes, she omits to hoist the flag, a third discharge of ball shall be fired at her masts.

Her Catholic Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs says the Queen, in bringing the preceding dispositions to the knowledge of our Government, flatters herself that the Cabinet of Washington will find in the measures adopted, a fresh proof of the sentiments of deference which her Government entertains for the American nation.

Another Loan to be Offered

WASHINGTON, August 31.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to offer the balance of 6 per cents of '81, amounting to about $31,500,000, to public competition.

The bids will be opened by the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, on the 9th of September, and payments will be required, one-third on the 14th, one-third on the 19th, and one third on the 24th of that month.

Proposals stating the amount of premium may be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, or will be received by the General Assistant Treasuries, at the depositories of public monies, and by the National Depository Banks.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO DAY.—Six A. M., 61. Noon, 72. One P. M., 73½. Wind, N. by W.

THE DRAFT.—Unless the order should be revoked five days from this date, the draft may take place in this city. Throughout all the cities of the North, however, exertions have been made to fill the quota, and already the number of men required has been reduced one-third, by volunteering. The Provost Marshals have received directions to have all things in readiness, and preparations are being made accordingly.

The Marshals, however, have not received any special orders to begin the drawing. Several of the preliminaries are not completed; the accounts not made up; the credits for naval enlistments have not been given, and some points as to the quotas remain to be decided.

But for all this, let not our citizens cease their exertions in raising all the money and in enlisting all the men that it is possible for them to get. The meetings held in the different wards last evening were of a most enthusiastic character, and thousands of dollars were subscribed towards procuring recruits.

The law does not provide that the draft shall be made immediately after the expiration of the fifty days allowed for volunteering, but only that the order of the President for the draft shall then be issued to take effect in all districts and sub-districts where the quotas remain unfilled, so that in the five days that may intervene between this and the draft, or in the fifty days as the case may be, every man should do his utmost to diminish the quota of the city.

Other mass meetings are to be held to-night; one of them in the Twenty-fifth Ward, at the School House, northeast corner of Frankford road and Somerset street, at which a general attendance is requested. In the Eleventh Ward, also, a meeting will be held at the corner of Second and Coates streets.

The citizens of the Seventh Ward are working earnestly towards lessening their quota, which is nearly six hundred. Committees have been appointed to receive subscriptions, and those who feel inclined to contribute should send forward their donations at once. No one will be waited upon to contribute, as was the case upon the previous draft, but those desirous of aiding in the good work will place their money in the hands of the Committee, one of whom resides in each precinct.

THE DRAFT IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.—Through the exertions of Captain Palmer, Provost Marshal, the quota of the Second District is being greatly lessened. At the office on Twelfth street, above Spruce, a busy scene is daily presented. The Board is busy from the time the office opens in the morning until the hour of closing in the afternoon, in mustering in volunteers and striking from the lists the names of all those not liable to draft. Captain Palmer is anxious that the draft shall, if possible, be avoided. If he is seconded in his efforts, the quota of the district may be materially lessened within the few remaining days before the 5th proximo. Let the citizens make one more effort.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—We are pleased to see that Lieutenant George W. Moore, of Company G, 118th Regiment Pa. Volunteers, who was dismissed some time since for quarreling with a brother officer, has, upon the recommendation of the court martial before which he was tried, been reinstated.

This will be gratifying news to Lieutenant Moore's friends, and also to the officers and men of the old 118th. Lieutenant Moore has served with bravery and fidelity for nearly three years. The following is a copy of the recommendation, signed by all the members of the court-martial:—

"We, the undersigned, members of a General Court Martial convened at Headquarters 1st Division 5th Corps, before which First Lieutenant George W. Moore, Company D, 118th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was tried and convicted for conduct unbecoming an officer, being satisfied that his conduct previous to the 26th day of June, was that of a brave, efficient, and reliable officer, would respectfully recommend him to the mercy of the commanding General."

CAUGHT AT LAST.—An old offender of the law, known as Jim Pardee, who for thirty years has been under the surveillance of the police authorities, was before United States Commissioner Smith yesterday. The charges preferred against Pardee were serious. An invalid soldier accused him of counterfeiting the United States postal currency, and the evidence was too direct to allow of any doubt as to the man's guilt. In person Pardee is singularly repulsive. Infirmities have gathered upon him. A cancer destroyed the lower jaw, and a dirty handkerchief united the isolated chin with the top of the head. He could not speak intelligibly, and his appearance excited universal commiseration.

At his arrest and conviction there was no regret. He has violated law with impunity, and now that justice has arrested his career the city will be free from a knave whom experience and the cunning of years have ripened into a practised outlaw. He has been out of prison but two years and now he probably will die immured in the cells of the Penitentiary. Two weeks ago he was accused of enticing a soldier to desert, but insufficient evidence could not convict him, and he was released. Now he has been apprehended, after a long and uninterrupted career of crime. The hearing yesterday proved that he had sold a lot of counterfeit 50 cent fractional currency, amounting in all to $8.0, for a ten dollar greenback. He was committed for trial.

THE UNITED STATES RAILWAY POST OFFICE.—The completion of the new system of United States Railway Post Offices between New York and Washington will no doubt be succeeded by similar institutions on lines of railroads between this and other cities. By this means, *letters* for any city, town, or village between, or to places diverging from, a certain line of travel, can be deposited in the letter-boxes of such car up to the very moment of their departure, and with certainty that as quickly as the train reaches the point to which the letter is addressed the correspondence will be there delivered.

The car, as now used on the New York and Washington line, is forty-five feet five inches in length, in breadth nine feet four inches. The roof is finished in elegant style, with the most approved ventilating windows, in the centre also it nine feet, and at either side seven. The interior of the car is furnished with four hundred small boxes or "pigeon-holes," and eighty feet of dimensions which will admit of packages, newspapers, or other printed matter, mailing tables, drawers for mailing purposes, whilst stoves, water apparatus, and other conveniences cannot fail to render the traveling clerks perfectly comfortable.

There is a second car now finishing at the works of the Camden and Amboy company.

MEETING OF THE CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The President of the late City Executive Committee of the National Union party called the new committee together yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Committee, in Library street, near Fifth. The members present were:—

1. E. B. Cobb.	9. James Freeborn.
2. Robert T. Gill.	10. Wm R. Leeds.
3. P. McGlaughlin.	11. Joseph Hemple.
4. H. B. Gardner.	12. J. McManus.
5. James Gillingham.	13. Israel R. Springer.
6. J. G. Butler.	14. F. Einhart.
8. H. G. McIntyre.	

The Wards have not all elected. Some of them elect to-night, and by the close of the week the list of committeemen will be full. No quorum was present yesterday, and therefore no organization could be made.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION TO BE ENLARGED.—For some time past the gentlemen composing the Christian Commission have felt the work increasing upon their hands to such an extent as to necessitate an enlargement of the original plans and an increase of the membership. At a recent meeting it was agreed to increase the number of members from twelve (the original number) to forty-seven. The Executive Committee has also been enlarged from five to fourteen. Two new Secretaries have been associated with Rev. W. E. Boardman, the general Secretary, one for field and one for home organization.

BOX OF CIGARS FOR GENERALS GRANT AND HANCOCK.—Captain John Vance, of the schooner *Fanny*, has placed in the hands of Mr. John W. Everman two valuable boxes of cigars of the finest Havana brands, to be forwarded to Generals Grant and Hancock. As both of these officers are great lovers of the weed, the gift will no doubt prove quite acceptable. The cigars were brought direct from Havana by Captain Vance.

REBEL DESERTERS OUT OF THE DRAFT.—The following order has been issued from the War Department:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1864.—Circular, No. 31.—Deserters from the Rebel army are not subject to enrolment or draft. JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal-General.

This of course renders them the most desirable men for substitutes.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning Coroner Taylor held an inquest upon the body of Dennis McCarty, the driver of a team of horses attached to a train of passenger cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was run over and killed yesterday afternoon, at Juniper and Market streets.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were issued for the payment of bounty to twenty-eight men, seven of whom were substitutes.

SURVEYOR NOMINATED.—Samuel L. Smedley has been nominated Surveyor of the Eleventh District by the National Union Party.

OLD MATTRESSES overhauled, hair renovated, and made over anew, by W. Henry Patten, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Wednesday, August 31. }

The Stock Market is steady this morning at about former rates. Government bonds are rather lower; 5-20s are selling at 109¾@110; 7·30s at 111; and 6s, of 1881, at 108¾.

In Railroad Shares there is not much change to notice. Reading sold at 67, which is rather better; Pennsylvania Railroad at 74¾; North Pennsylvania at 34; Camden and Amboy at 165; Catawissa, common, at 22; and Philadelphia and Erie, 35. 46½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 90 for Beaver Meadow; 62½ for Minehill; and 41½ for Catawissa preferred. New City 6s are selling at 106.

In Coal Oil Stocks there is less doing, and the market is dull and lower. Oil Creek sold at 6; Dalzell, 11@11¼; McClintock, 6¾, and Perry, 6¾.

Bank Shares continue firm, but there is very little doing; 165½ was bid for North America; 61½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 28½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 47 for Girard; 31½ for Consolidation, and 47 for Commonwealth.

City Passenger Railroads are dull, and prices are nominal. 72 was bid for Second and Third; 32 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 39 for Spruce and Pine; 58 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 34 for Green and Coates.

Gold is active this morning, and prices have advanced under the news of the nomination by the Chicago Convention, opening at 234; rallied and sold at 236½ at 11 o'clock; 238 at 12; and 239½ at 12½.

A despatch from Washington this morning says the subscriptions to the new 7·30 loan reported at the Treasury Department yesterday, amounts to $512,000; and to the 10-40 loan, to $231,000.

In the Money Market there is no material change to notice. Loans continue plenty on call at 6 per cent. per annum; best paper is selling at from 6 to 9 per cent.

—The duty on friction matches goes into effect on Thursday, on and after which date, every package of one hundred or less must have a one cent stamp attached before it can be legally sold.

—The receipts from Internal Revenue for the month of August, will be about seventeen millions of dollars. It is believed that, with cooler weather and the opening of fall business, the receipts for September will be twenty millions.

—That portion of the seven-thirty notes issued in 1861, which fell due on the 19th instant, has already been exchanged for six per cent. bonds due in 1881. The remainder of that popular issue falls due on the 1st of October next, and will doubtless be exchanged before maturity. The whole issue amounted to one hundred and forty millions.

—The following National Banks have been established:—Market National Bank, Boston, capital, $500,000; Merchants' National Bank, Lowell, $150,000; First National Bank, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, $100,000; Northwestern National Bank, Chicago, $500,000.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 31.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 sh Clinton Coal... 1¾	100 sh Globe Oil...... 2¾
100 sh do ......c 1¾	500 sh do b30 2¾
200 sh Curtin Oil...... 3	300 sh Dalzell Oil.... 11¾
100 sh do .... [illegible]	200 sh do ......c 11¾
200 sh McClintock...b5 6¾	100 sh do b5 11¾
200 sh do 6¾	200 sh do ...slwn 11¾
100 sh do 6¾	100 sh do 11¾
100 sh Ball Creek...... 4¾	200 sh Hibbard......s&l 2¾
100 sh do b5 4¾	100 sh Excelsior Oil.b5 1½
200 sh do b10 4.94	300 sh Bruner 2
100 sh Densmore Oil... 13½	400 sh do b5 2
1000 sh Tar Farm...b5 ¾	1200 sh Hoge Island... 2

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 do 110	200 sh Dalzell Oil.... 11
$1000 U. S. 5-20s...... 109¾	300 sh do 11¾
$1000 U. S. 7 3-10...... 111	200 sh do b5 11¾
$1000 U. S. 6s, '81...... 108¾	400 sh McClintock...... 6¾
$100 City 6s, new...... 106	100 sh do b30 6¾
$100 Penna 5s......... [illegible]	100 sh Perry Oil...... 6¾
$1000 Am. Gold......... 236	100 sh Sch. N. pf......c 40¾
$400 Penn. coupon...... 101	100 sh do b5 40¾
$400 Susq. Can. bs...... 67	100 sh do 40¾
$1000 Wyoming Val bs... 106	100 sh do b30 40¾
$1000 Pa. R. 5s 1st m... [illegible]	8 sh Cam & Amb...... 165
7 sh [illegible] Bk...... 61¾	54 sh Penna R R...... 74¾
100 sh Reading R......... 67	5 sh North Pa R...... 34
10 sh do .... [illegible]	10 Catawissa R...... 22
100 sh Oil Creek...... 6	20 sh Phil. & Erie...... 35

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.	Second Call.
United States 6s, 1881, int off	109 bid	sales
Rock Island Railroad	.. bid	110¾ sales
Reading Railroad	67 3-16 bid	67 sales
Illinois Central Railroad	.. bid	132¾ sales
Northwestern	.. bid	54¾ sales
New York Central Railroad	128¾ bid	.. sales
Erie Railroad	109¾ bid	.. sales
Gold	237¾ bid	.. sales
United States 5-20s	110¾ bid	.. sales
Market	Firm.	Heavy.

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	234	12 M.	238
11 A. M.	236½	1 P. M.	239½

Market strong.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	238	239
American Silver, ¼'s and ½'s	230	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	215	..
Spanish Quarters	210	..
Penn. Currency	⅛ dis.	1-5 dis.
New York Exchange	1-10"	par.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	108½	109½
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	109	111
Certificates of Indebtedness, new	94½	95½
Quartermaster's Vouchers	93	94
Gold	235	240
5-20 Bonds	109½	110½

New 7 3-10 notes ready for delivery, to August 9 inclusive.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Fulton Coal	10⅝	11⅜	Seneca Oil	1½	2
Big Mountain Coal	8	8½	Organic Oil	1½	1-44
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	21⅝	..	Franklin Oil	..	..
Green Mt. Coal	6¾	6¾	Howe's Eddy Oil	1¾	..
N. Carbondale	3	5	Irving Oil	5¾	6½
New Creek	1½	1½	Pope Farm Oil	..	1¾
Feeder Dam Coal	1	1¼	Butler Coal	17	20
Clinton Coal	1¾	1¾	Keystone Zinc	2¾	2¾
American Kaolin	2¾	3½	Densmore	..	13½
Girard Mining	..	..	Dalzell Oil	..	11½
Etna Mining	12	15	McElhenny	8¾	8¾
Phila. and Boston	..	3	Roberts Oil	..	2
Mandan Mining	..	5	Olmstead	2½	2¾
Marquette Mining	2	5	Noble & Delamater	16¾	16½
Connecticut	..	1	Petroleum Centre	3¾	4
Alsace Iron	1¾	6	Egbert	3¾	3¾
Oil Creek	5½	6	Hoge Island	..	2
Maple Shade Oil	16¾	17½	Hibbard	2¾	..
McClintock Oil	..	6½	Story Farm	..	4
Perry Oil	6¾	6¾	Bruner	1½	2
Mineral Oil	2¾	2¾	Curtin	..	3¾
Keystone Oil	..	2	Phila. Oil Creek	..	2
Venango Oil	1¾	1½	Corn Planter	..	4½
Union Petroleum	3½	3¾	Excelsior Oil	..	1½
Beacon Oil	..	2¾			

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:—Flour, 1700 bbls.; Wheat, 8300 bushels; Corn, 1900 bushels; Oats, 4700 bushels.

—The specie exports from New York for the week ending August 27, 1864, and since January 1, compare as follows with former returns:—

Total for the week	$236,398
Previously reported	31,549,453

Total since Jan. 1, 1864	$31,785,851		
Same time in 1863	$22,392,122	Same time in 1857	$41,976,496
Same time in 1862	38,662,776	Same time in 1856	29,521,617
Same time in 1861	3,201,058	Same time in 1855	21,239,427
Same time in 1860	3,286,184	Same time in 1854	21,858,837
Same time in 1859	49,363,211	Same time in 1853	13,763,567
Same time in 1858	17,232,179	Same time in 1852	17,176,554

—The comparative earnings of the Milwaukie and Prairie du Chein Railroad during the second week in August was as follows:—

1863	$13,700
1864	21,678
Increase (58 per cent)	$7,969

—The traffic of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad for the month of July was:—

	1864.	1863.
Freight	$22,461	$12,067
Passengers	26,426	15,570
Mail, express, and sundries	4,661	2,569
Total	$53,550	$30,207
Increase		$23,343

—The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:—

	For the week ending Aug. 27, 1864.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	26,790	549,708
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	14,323	301,901
Total tons	41,113	851,609

For the same period last year:—

	For the week.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	25,025	461,018
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	25,080	378,696
Total tons	51,085	839,714

—The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad publishes the following statement of the approximate earnings for the third week of August, 1864:—

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	$12,8[illegible]	$4,374
Freights	8,[illegible]	6,191
Mails, express, and telegraph	1,135	874
Total	$22,[illegible]	$11,439
Total this month to date	[illegible]	31,785

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, August 31.—Cotton is in demand and sells freely at $1 83@1·85.

There is but little Quercitron Bark here, and is held firmly at $51 ℔ ton.

In Seeds very little doing; small sales of Clover at $14@16 ℔ 64 lbs., and Timothy at $6·12½ @6·50.

Provisions are firm, with sales of Mess Pork at $42; Hams at 20@26½c.; and a lot of pickled do. at 20c; 10,000 lbs. of Shoulders in salt were sold at 17½c. cash; Lard is firm at 25c.

The operations in Flour have been of a very limited nature, the sales being principally for home consumption, at $10·50@11·50 for superfine; $12@13 for low grade and good extra family; and $13@13 50 for fancy brands. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

The supply of Wheat is limited, but the demand is trifling; old Pennsylvania and Western red is held at $2·50@2·55 ℔ bushel, and new at $2·63 @2·70; white ranges from $2·80 to $3. We hear of a small sale of Rye at $1·85. There is but a limited demand for Corn, with small sales of yellow at $1·73, and 2500 bushels mixed Western at $1·71. Oats are dull at 88 cents for new, and 98c.@$1 for old. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

The demand for Whisky is limited, and prices are lower; sales of 50 barrels refilled at $1·86; Ohio is held at $1·90.

TWELFTH WARD.

INSURANCE AGAINST THE DRAFT.

Fifty more citizens can be insured against the draft, on the immediate payment of

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Subscriptions can be paid to the Committee, L. B ENGLES, Treasurer, at the Alleghania Lyceum, Noble street above Fourth, every evening, or to GEORGE M. SNOWDEN, Druggist, S. W. corner Fourth and Noble streets.

No subscriptions received after Saturday, as the list will then be furnished to Col. WILLIAM B. MANN, and those who have not paid will be stricken from the roll.

CHAS. M. WAGNER, President.
THOMAS H. CONNELL, Treasurer. 1t

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.
CLASS 414—AUGUST 31, 1864.
13, 2, 22, 72, 53, 14, 63, 64, 47, 3, 68, 24.
EXTRA CLASS 415—AUGUST 31, 1864.
26, 46, 68, 53, 55, 2, 34, 30, 21, 20, 39, 65, 25, 37.
Circulars sent by addressing S. E. SIMMONS & Co., Covington, Ky.

Evening Telegraph
A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The nominations of the Republican party for City, State, and National offices, have been made. The several Conventions have acted with singular caution and judgment, and the result of their labors, on the whole, is eminently satisfactory. They seem to have been actuated exclusively by a desire to select for each position to be filled, the fittest and most acceptable person, and where a majority of those seeking the several places were so nearly equal in merit, it required rare integrity and discrimination to choose the best.

We do not propose to discuss now, minutely, the character and qualifications of each particular candidate on the Republican ticket. That may be reserved for future articles, in which more justice may be done to the individual nominees than it is possible to accord them in a general notice of the whole ticket.

The Congressional nominations are highly creditable to those who made them. Three of the candidates—Judge Kelley, Charles O'Neill, and Leonard Myers—are all tried men, whose past service in the honorable and responsible trusts for which they are renominated afford the best possible claim they could offer to the suffrages of the constituencies they have so faithfully and ably represented. They have been tried and have not been found wanting, and they deserve to be rechosen to fill the stations in which they have proved their devotion to the cause of the Government at a moment when only the purest and firmest patriotism could withstand the specious arguments and bitter aspersions of a perfidious knot of sympathizers in Congress with Southern treason. The fourth candidate of the party—Hon. John M. Butler—is well and widely known in this community, not only as a citizen of excellent character in private life, but as one of the bravest and staunchest of the members of that loyal party which has made unquestioning support of the Union and the Constitution against Rebellion the very sum and substance of its political creed. He is a man of talent, of practical business sense and capacity, as well as a man of rare personal and civic virtue, and, if elected to a seat in the National House of Representatives, he will more than redeem and justify the confidence of the voters who may honor him with their suffrages.

The ticket for City officers is quite as deserving of public approval as that for Congress. It is headed by Henry C. Howell, Esq., for the Sheriffalty. It is seldom that any political party, in any city, nominates so worthy a citizen for any public station. As a merchant, he has, for many years, been distinguished for integrity and intelligence. As a citizen, no one has been more exemplary. As a man, in all the relations of domestic and social life, we doubt if there is any one who stands higher in the estimation of those who know him for the qualities of head and heart which win a universal and deserved popularity. But not the least of his claims upon the people of all parties, for the important place for which he has been nominated, is the fact of his eminent business qualifications for its practical duties, taken in connection with the equally remarkable and singular merit he enjoys of not being, and never having been, an office-seeking politician.

The candidate for Register of Wills is Frederick M. Adams, Esq., a member of the bar, in high professional standing, and admirably adapted for filling the position of the Register, which requires a legal education and experience to properly qualify the incumbent; a fact that has been too often overlooked by all parties in making a selection.

The nominees for the other municipal offices and for the Legislature, are, in the main, most worthy and competent men, of whose merits we shall hereafter find opportunity to speak particularly. We have only space now to say that the ticket of the National Union party is, taken altogether, one of the very best that has, for many years, been presented for the suffrages of the people of Philadelphia, and if personal fitness for public office shall decide the election, we are quite confident that every candidate nominated by the party will be elected by a triumphant majority.

FALSE SYMPATHY.

Sympathy for criminals is, we are sorry to say, characteristic of the present age. Let a murder, however foul, be committed—let the murderer be a villain of the deepest dye—still, if he has the hardihood to protest his innocence on the scaffold, if he dares to appear at the bar of heaven with a lie added to his already heavy load of guilt, men pity and commiserate him, and mistaken philanthropists exclaim loudly against legal murder and the like; and one would almost imagine that a martyr was sealing with his blood his devotion to the cause of right, instead of an assassin suffering the just penalty of the law.

The poor victim, struck suddenly down in the midst of life, the innocent man who is deliberately and cruelly murdered, is not thought of. Men pity him for a day, whilst his awful fate is still fresh on their minds, but as soon as his mangled remains are committed to the earth, all their sympathy is transferred to his murderer, and there is none to remember or regret him, save his bereaved family and friends. This is all wrong. Human life is held far too cheaply already in this country. Wholesale murders are perpetrated with fearful frequency—and why? Because the law cannot hang corporations; because companies are above the law, and being above the law, which is the protector of the just against evildoers, they mock at human life and sacrifice it to save dollars.

Just so would it be if capital punishment were abolished in regard to private criminals—(we use the word in opposition to corporations as public). Whilst there is life there is hope, and while the pardoning power is entrusted to our Governors, there is very strong hope. Men are well aware of this, and take advantage of the tender hearts of our rulers, ever open to appeals for mercy. We confess that we ourselves sympathize with condemned murderers; but it is because they are murderers, and not because they are condemned; because they have committed a fearful crime in the eyes of God and man, and not because they are to suffer the just penalty of that crime.

Whilst society is constituted as it is, we must have strict laws. Let our philanthropists nip crime in the bud; let them provide for the swarms of children who beg and pilfer in our streets; let them endeavor to reform the young ruffians who congregate at the corners of a Sunday afternoon, and shock the passers-by with their oaths and fights; let them do this, and they will deserve all praise, for they will in this manner render murders less frequent than they are, and we shall have some hope of one day welcoming the happy time when the gallows will only be remembered as a relic of the past.

NEW PUBLICATION.

The Rival Belles; or, Life in Washington: By J. B. Jones, author of "Love and Money; or, Aristocracy in the Quaker City," &c., &c. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street.

Mr. Jones has here given us an American novel of real merit, and considerable dramatic power. The scenes are laid in the national capital, in Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, and the delineations of real life, manners, principles, elevating and defective morals are drawn with a master hand in a very pleasing style. Plot and passion are interwoven delicately and naturally to carry the interest of the reader through the work, and enable the true thinker to weigh and appreciate its teachings. The false pride of some of our people receives truthful depiction in this work, and at almost every turn scathing rebuke. The frivolities of the period—causes of some of our internecine heartburnings—are also sarcastically disposed of. This novel is well written, and is gotten up in the usual excellent style that characterizes the publishers, and we have no doubt it will meet with a very large sale.

ITEMS FROM FOREIGN PAPERS.

Grant's Campaign.

From the London Times, August 16.

On the whole, we think it likely that General Grant will not abandon the campaign. Such a confession of failure would throw a blight on his own reputation, and would also injure President Lincoln himself in his electoral schemes. There is a general feeling that this campaign is the great trial of the war; that the capture of Richmond is the test of the ability of the North to make any permanent impression on the Southern States. If in the fourth year of the war, the largest army ever assembled under the Federal flag, one of the largest and best appointed that any government ever placed in the field, retires beaten after tremendous losses, the North may be expected to lose heart in the great contest, and, perhaps, to turn with anger on its rulers. We believe, therefore, that the campaign will continue unless the danger to Washington be so great as to demand a return of the main body of Grant's army.

Mr. Lindsay, M. P., on Peace.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M. P. for Sunderland, had been addressing his constituents, and spoke at length upon American affairs. He strongly advocated peace, and emphatically denied that in his advocacy of the cause of the South he had any personal interests to serve.

The "Kearsarge" off Cherbourg.

The *Phare de la Manche* states that the Federal corvette *Kearsarge* made her appearance off the port of Cherbourg on Friday, August 12. Two of her boats were sent on shore—one to take on board three of her crew who had been wounded in her affair with the *Alabama*, and sent to the naval hospital, and the other to procure provisions. On their return on board in the evening, the corvette stood out to sea under full steam.

THE "KEARSARGE" SAILS FOR NEW YORK.

From the Dover (Eng.) Express, August 16.

The Federal cruiser *Kearsarge*, which has been stationed in this neighborhood for some time past, quitted the roads on Thursday evening last for New York. The *Kearsarge* is relieved by the *Iroquois*, a war vessel of about the same tonnage, which arrived on Wednesday evening. On entering the bay she ran up the English ensign and saluted—a compliment which was returned by a salute of artillery from the Castle batteries. The commander of the *Iroquois* afterwards paid a complimentary visit to General Unce, the commandant of the garrison.

The Privateers.

THE "FLORIDA" AND "ELECTRIC SPARK" IN COMPANY—CAPTURE OF A SHIP FROM CALIFORNIA TO NEW YORK.

By the Brazil mail we learn that on the 28th of July news was received at Bahia that the Rebel cruiser *Florida*, in company with the *Electric Spark*, had just captured the Federal merchantman *Imperial Nicholas Dillas*, bound from California to New York, having $70,000 in specie on board, and an extremely valuable cargo. The *Florida* took out the treasure and portions of her cargo and crew. The vessel and cargo, valued at £20,000, were then set fire to and destroyed.

The *Florida* was spoken on July 17, latitude 36 18 north, longitude 31 53 west, by a vessel which arrived at Liverpool.

THE FLORIDA SPOKEN.

The ship *Preston Wakam*, at Liverpool, sailed from Bombay April 2, reports:—July 2, saw a very suspicious looking steamer to leeward under sail. Shortly afterward it fell calm, when she got up steam and came alongside, and very kindly offered to give us some late papers, containing the particulars of the destruction of the *Alabama*. She then wished us a good passage, and steamed away to the Eastward. We saw her in latitude 36 18, longitude 36 18. She proved to be the Confederate steamer *Florida*, all well and jolly.

A SUSPICIOUS LOOKING STEAMER IN THE SHANNON—CLOTHING FOR THE REBEL ARMY, ETC.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, August 15.

A magnificent and rapid sailing steamer, with three funnels, visited the Shannon on Saturday last. She proceeded to the Foynes island, where she lay at anchor until evening, when she suddenly steamed westward towards Tarbert. While at anchor near Foynes a war-like party landed and made inquiries at the railway station about a special train for Limerick, and they appeared exceedingly disappointed when they could not proceed by rail to Limerick. It is supposed that the vessel is a blockade-runner, and it was rumored here that a lieutenant of the *Alabama* was one of the party who landed at Foynes.

It appears that the steamer has arrived to convey an immense supply of clothing to the Confederates.

The Trouble Between Spain and Peru

OUR GOVERNMENT CALLED UPON BY COLOMBIA TO MAINTAIN INVIOLATE THE SOIL OF THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, ETC.

In the year 1846, it will be remembered, the United States made a treaty with New Granada, South America, by which the United States agreed to guarantee, for itself if need be, the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama. This treaty was ratified on the 12th day of June, 1848. Now Peru, a friendly country, calls upon the United States of Colombia, formerly known as New Granada, to prevent Spain from transporting her troops across the Isthmus for the purpose of making war upon Peru.

Colombia, knowing that she has not the strength to resist or prevent Spain from thus transporting her troops, calls upon the Government of the United States of America to fulfil the guarantee entered into by the above mentioned treaty. Our Government finds no difficulty in determining that it is our plain duty to perform the obligations set forth in the treaty whenever a demand shall be made by the proper party; and in the solution of the latter part of this proposition was found the only doubt or cause for hesitancy. The matter was referred to the Attorney-General, who, upon thorough consideration and examination of the facts, finds that New Granada and the United States of Colombia are one and the same Government; so that we must send troops and vessels of war, if need be, to maintain our treaty and prevent Spain from transporting troops across the Isthmus. It appears that the treaty also guarantees the absolute sovereignty of New Granada over the territory named, and the history of the negotiation shows that the agreement was made with the expectation of presently being called upon to send troops for the ostensible purpose of maintaining the treaty, but really with the design of occupying and possessing the territory on behalf of the United States.

New Sunday Paper on the Avenue.—We were agreeably surprised yesterday by the appearance of the Philadelphia *Sunday Times* on the principal streets of the city. Mr. W. W. Reitzel, the agent of the Philadelphia *Press*, No. 364 Ninth street, has, we hear, taken charge of this excellent paper. We hope that on next Sunday he will obtain a larger supply, as several of our citizens were unable to procure copies yesterday.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Official Report of Colonel Laibold of the Defense at Dalton.

Headquarters Post Command, Dalton, Ga., August 18, 1864.—General:—If the 2d Missouri Volunteer Infantry has ever deserved praise, it makes me now proud to have the honor to report to you an action which I think will keep the memory of my brave boys alive for a good time to come. On Sunday last, the 14th, the renowned Rebel raider General Wheeler, having no fear of the thrashing I gave him on the 28th of December last, at Charleston, Tennessee, before his eyes, advanced with at least five thousand men on this place, and after having surrounded it, demanded surrender in the following terms:—

"Headquarters Cavalry Corps, Army of the Tennessee, around Dalton, August 14.—Officer commanding United States forces, Dalton:—To prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood I have the honor to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the forces under your command at this garrison.

"Respectfully yours, &c.

"James Wheeler,
"Major-General Commanding."

My answer was:—

"Officer commanding Confederate forces in front of Dalton:—I have been placed here to defend this post, but not to surrender.

"B. Laibold,
"Colonel 2d Missouri Vols., Com. Post."

General Wheeler, on receiving this answer, was generous enough to give me sixty seconds' time to reflect, and again sent word that he wanted to see me personally. To the last invitation I answered that I would give him the privilege after he had taken me. After skirmishing for two hours my men were driven back to an earthwork erected by me, but at the time in an unfinished state, and unprotected by artillery. A furious charge was made on this work but most gallantly repulsed, and my skirmishers immediately thrown out again one hundred yards from the fortifications. Another flag of truce arrived, which I refused to accept, at the same time notifying the bearer if another such approach should be attempted I would have my men fire on the party, which was accordingly done, when, instead of fighting, they came out for the third time to parley with me.

At about 8 o'clock in the evening the enemy brought two pieces of artillery in position, and fired at a house inside of my breastworks several rounds, the skirmishing never being interrupted. The fire of the artillery soon ceased, but was renewed again at 11 o'clock, most furiously, with solid shot and shell, but though almost every shot told on the house inside of the fortifications, the business of the skirmishers and sharpshooters was not interfered with, and continued until five o'clock next morning, when I noticed the head of Wheeler's column to move off in the direction of Tunnel Hill. About two hours later, I heard heavy firing in that direction, and then knew that reinforcements, which I waited anxiously for, on account of my ammunition giving out, were coming. These reinforcements, under the gallant General Steedman himself, soon drove the enemy from the direction of Tunnel Hill, when I ordered a charge of my forces against the enemy in an opposite direction, toward Spring Place. The boys rushed at them with a lusty cheering, and drove them soon out of sight, with a most severe loss to the chivalrous raiders, who succeeded in plundering the defenseless citizens of the town; but, though ten to one, could not take a rough and hastily erected breastwork defended by brave soldiers.

The force under my command consisted of—

2d Missouri Infantry	248
Convalescents	94
Detachment of wagon train	39
Scouts of General Thomas	20
7th Kentucky Cavalry	52
Total officers and men	453

The loss of the enemy cannot yet be estimated properly, as they had time to bury their dead over night, and succeeded in carrying off most of their wounded into the country to their sympathizing friends.

All officers and men of the 2d Missouri Volunteers behaved as I properly could expect of them, and it is therefore unnecessary to make discriminations. Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

[Signed] Bernard Laibold,
Colonel 2d Missouri Volunteers, Commanding Post at Dalton.

Brigadier-General John B. Gray, Adjutant-General State of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

The Sword of the Sanitary Fair.

General Grant, having been requested to state in what manner it would be most agreeable to him to receive the sword and horse equipments voted to him at the Sanitary Fair, expressed the wish that they should be sent to his headquarters at the Army of the Potomac. These elegant testimonials of popular favor were therefore transmitted to him a few days since, and the following is his acknowledgment:—

Headquarters Armies of the United States, City Point, Va., August 18, 1864.—William I. Blodgett, Esq., Chairman Committee Metropolitan Fair.—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 5th inst., enclosing express company's receipt for the army sword, saddle, and horse equipments generously donated to the Metropolitan Fair for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers, is just received. The articles also reached me this evening. Permit me, through you, to thank all those loyal citizens to whose partiality I am indebted for these beautiful presents. The sword I shall endeavor to hand down to my children untarnished by any act of mine to make them feel ashamed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. Grant,
Lieutenant-General.

Married.

HOGINS—TAYLOR.—On Sabbath, August 28th, by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. ANDREW A. HOGINS to Miss MARIA TAYLOR.

MERCER—MUSTIN.—On the 29th instant, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Mr. DAVID MERCER to Mrs. LYDIA W. MUSTIN, all of this city.

PALMER—HAMILTON.—August 25th, 1864, by the Rev. S. Twecdale, Mr. THOMAS PALMER to Miss MARY ANN HAMILTON, both of Frankford.

Died.

BUCKMAN.—On Monday, August 29th, of hemorrhage of the lungs, ALBERT BUCKMAN, aged 40 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Mineral Spring Hotel, Willow Grove, on Friday morning, September 2d, at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to the Upper Lutheran Church, Franklinville, Philadelphia.

JACKSON.—Before Petersburg, August 11th, JOSEPH L. JACKSON, of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Battery F, grandson of the late Joseph and Hannah Schrack, in the 20th year of his age.

If his body is recovered due notice will be given of the interment.

NOWLEN.—Killed on the 25th instant, in the battle of Ream's Station, on the Weldon Railroad, while in command of his regiment, Captain GARRETT NOWLEN, of the One-hundred-and-sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 30th year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, September 1st, from the house of his brother-in-law, General Hector Tyndale, No. 119 N. Tenth street. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

NEILSON.—Killed in the action at Ream's Station, Weldon Railroad, Va., on the 25th instant, Lieutenant HENRY BROOKE NEILSON, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the 24th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Robert Neilson, No. 1351 Spruce street, on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock.

SHIPLEY.—Suddenly, on the morning of August 28th, ELIZABETH M., wife of M. A. Shipley, and daughter of the late [illegible], of Delaware. (Wilmington, Baltimore, and Washington papers please copy.)

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. [illegible] Chesnut street, on Friday morning, Sept. 2d, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

WELLS.—On the morning of the 29th inst., GODFREY TWELLS, aged 19 years.

Funeral from the residence of H. P. Messmann, No. 122 S. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday, 31st instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A PRIVATE COACHMAN well acquainted with his business. Address, with reference, C. M. C., Philadelphia Post Office, stating wages. au31-2t*

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—This institution commences the Fall Sessions with the most flattering prospects of success, and offers to young men who desire a thorough preparation for business life advantages and facilities nowhere exceeded. As during the past year, it will continue to maintain the ascendancy as a pioneer in improvements, and everything that can possibly be asked for will be furnished with a liberal hand. Extension of accommodations is now in progress, which will, in point of convenience and elegance, outstrip competition from any quarter, as it is the intention of the Principal to leave nothing undone to present to his patrons more in the way of a solid and practical course of instruction, and in the comforts and conveniences that make student life pleasant and attractive, than has ever been offered by any commercial institution in the State.

The system of actual business training adopted is original, and is acknowledged by all who have tested its merits to be infinitely superior to any merely theoretical methods, initiating the student into the actual practice of the counting-house, and giving him such a familiarity with the forms and modes of transacting business as to fit him to enter at once upon the discharge of duties that ordinarily require for their intelligent performance months of practical experience.

Send for a Catalogue and Illustrated Circular. 1t*

REMOVAL.

J. MEIER & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

Have removed from No. 125 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH Streets, where they have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. au30-1m

Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 20 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. au22-1m*

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 213 LODGE STREET.

A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap5-wfm6m

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Florence Sewing Machines.

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,
THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,
THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,
THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,
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THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES.
WARRANTED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
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No. 630 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET.

Electricity.—All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
PROF. C. H. BOLLES

Will commence,

October 4, 1864,

A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

AT THE INSTITUTION,
No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFE
STILL FEELING FOR THE ENEMY,
Who is like
"PAT'S FLEA, WHEN YOU PUT YOUR FINGER ON HIM HE AIN'T THAR!"

To David Evans, of the Firm of Evans & Watson:—

Sir:—You publicly asserted in a late newspaper article, that you would drill any LILLIE'S SAFE now in use in the city of Philadelphia in two hours, including the Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties, &c. We have fairly met you on your own ground, and gave you three hours instead of two hours (the time you asked), without response. But you say in a still later article, you will pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will drill and open some other of LILLIE'S SAFES in three hours. Now, as you have not confidence to put Evans & Watson's Mercantile Safe against Lillie's as a Fire Proof, nor Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe against Lillie's as a Burglar Proof, and as you have not confidence in your ability to open one of Lillie's Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties in three hours, but still assert that you can open other of Lillie's Safes in three hours, and offer to pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will thus open Lillie's safe at the First National Bank, Chester, the First National Bank at Williamsport, and others; now, that your *wonderful* talent in drilling chilled iron shall not be "hid in a bushel" or "wasted on desert air," we propose to arrange with either of the above Banks (as you may elect) to allow you to operate upon their Safe. The following to be the terms and conditions:—

The *terms*:—Each party shall put into the hands of the cashier $1000. The cashier to put the money in the safe and lock it on his combination. You are to operate on the safe precisely as proposed in your challenge to the Corn Exchange Bank in all respects. If you get possession of the money in three hours it is to be yours, if not the money is to be ours, and you are, in case of failure, to pay the damage done to the safe; and you are to be allowed two of the best steel drills you can procure to operate with.

The *condition*:—You shall first arrange with the Seventh National Bank, Philadelphia, to furnish their safe for us to operate upon, should you succeed to open Lillie's, and each party to pledge $1000 as above, and if we do not open their safe, made by Evans & Watson at a cost of $1300, in two hours, without powder and with no more noise than you make to open Lillie's, the money to be yours, and the damage to the safe to be made good by us. If we do succeed, the money to be ours.

As you decline to place Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe costing $1200, against Lillie's, costing $600, on equal terms as a Burglar proof we now offer you one-half more time than we ask (should you succeed at all). Shall we have your acceptance?

LEWIS LILLIE & SON
M. C. SADLER, Agent.
No. 21 South SEVENTH street.

Old Government

JAVA COFFEE,
And all the finest
Green and Black Teas,
Constantly on hand by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth.

E. G. Whitman & Co.

Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.

Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 318 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S	PIANOS
STECK & CO.'S	CABINET ORGANS.	PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

BURNS' COTTAGE.—This ever popular, cozy, and well-known place of resort is now open for the visitation at the S. E. corner of SIXTH and MINOR Streets, is doing a most thriving business, under the auspices and immediate supervision of

ADMIRAL JAMES NELSON,
Proprietor.

The Admiral spares neither time, money, nor attention to supply his patrons with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and superior Scotch and Old Stock Ale on draught, which cannot be equalled in Philadelphia.

Let every man who loves his country and is fond of a good drink, give the Admiral a call. au30-1m

FLOURISHING HOTELS.—AMONGST THE public houses in and around Philadelphia, there are none to surpass the new "TONTINE," in SEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT; or, the old and well known "ROUGH'S" Hotel, at the corner of NICETOWN Lane and TOWNSHIP LINE Road. Mr. GEORGE W. KOHL is Proprietor of both, which is indeed a sufficient guarantee for their entire success. The very best of every thing eatable and drinkable will be found at each place, and, notwithstanding the times are out of joint, the terms will be quite low. A splendid Lunch every day, from 11 to 12 o'clock. au30-1m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS, S. E. CORNER THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,
UNDER UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
PENISTAN'S OLD STAND.
THE COOLEST AND BEST ALES IN THE CITY.
OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES,
CALIFORNIA AND CATAWBA WINES
AND BRANDIES, ENGLISH, IRISH,
SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN ALES
AND BROWN STOUT.

This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted, with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. au22-1m

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. FLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 2 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. 7t*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER .... Manager
THIS EVENING,

The great romantic, musical, pantomimic, spectacular drama,

ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS.

All the New and Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Music, &c., the whole produced at an actual cost of $3000. The cast of characters is one of great excellence.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle or Parquette	50 cents.
Family Circle	25 cents.
Orchestra Seats	75 cents.

Six of the Front Benches only are reserved as Orchestra Seats. No extra charge for securing seats.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performances commence at 8, precisely. au22

CHESNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE,
No. 1221 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1221 CHESNUT Street.
FRANK MORAN
FRANK MORAN
Has the honor to announce the
OPENING
OPENING
Of his
NEW HALL OF MINSTRELSY,
NEW HALL OF MINSTRELSY,
As above,
THIS EVENING.
THIS EVENING.

CONCERT HALL.—COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, August 29.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
The original and only
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
And the world-famous Comic Artist,
GEORGE CHRISTY.

J. W. RAYNOR .... Manager and Proprietor.

First appearance in this city since their return from Europe after an absence of seven years. All the great Extravaganzas, Burlesques, &c., which have made the name of Christy's Minstrels

AS FAMILIAR AS HOUSEHOLD WORDS,

will be produced during their sojourn here.

The members of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS are superior to any Minstrel organization in existence, which enable them to present in a superb manner the humors and oddities of

SOUTHERN PLANTATION LIFE,

in all its broad, mirthful, and original phases.

Particulars in small bills. Admission, 25 cents.

Orchestra Seats in front, 50 cents.

au26-10t JOHN P. SMITH, Business Agent.

F. & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL, No. 582 N. THIRD Street.

Professor ENGELKE, the well-known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort, as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of rare music are given to the audience gratuitously. au30-18t

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.
SCOTTISH GAMES.

The SIXTH ANNUAL GAMES of the CALEDONIAN CLUB, of Philadelphia, will be celebrated at WASHINGTON RETREAT, on MONDAY, September the 5th, 1864. Cars leave Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, at 8½, 10, 11½, 1, 2½, and 4 o'clock.

Excursion Tickets, 50 cents.

Tickets can be had from George McClement, No. 333 Chesnut street; John Booth, No. 1630 Market street; George Gardner, S. Eighth street, below Passyunk road; William Cameron, Sr., No. 228 N. Eighth street; Daniel McIntyre, Jones' alley, below Second street; James Graham, Lombard street, below Seventeenth; Daniel M. Brown, Lombard street, below Seventeenth; William Snodgrass, Ridge avenue and Willow street; P. H. Johnson, N. E. Passyunk road; James Nelson, Burns' Cottage, Sixth and Minor streets; John Hyde, No. 1003 N. Second street; Chief William Robb, No. 1026 Ellsworth street; Second Chieftain, William Smith, No. 1520 S. Second street; Robert Hamilton, Wistar street, Germantown; Anthony Haig, Mill street, Germantown, or from any of the members of the Club or Committee.

Offers received for the Bar up to Tuesday, August 30.

Beck's celebrated Brass and String Band has been engaged for the occasion. The members will meet in the Club Room on Monday, September 5, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Chief. DUNCAN WRIGHT, Secretary.
WILLIAM SMITH, Treasurer. au29-7t

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1097 and 1099 GERMANTOWN avenue and 1101 N. SECOND street (established 30 years ago by Mr. John Lips), has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.

A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Loese, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.
au23-1m HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

FREE CONCERT SALOON.

The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive
SUMMER GARDEN,
attached,
N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE,
and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of
PROFESSOR A. HERTEL,
who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.

As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.
au26-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS,
AT
REDUCED RATES,
TO THE GREAT
Coal, Iron, and Lumber Regions
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.

Giving ample time to visit each point of interest on the route.

The Catawissa Railroad Company

Having perfected arrangements with connecting roads, will issue EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia over the following route:—

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad—To Reading, Schuylkill Haven, Ashland, Mahanoy City, and Tamaqua. Catawissa Railroad—To Summit, McAuley Mountain, Catawissa, Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Lehigh and Mahanoy, and Beaver Meadow Railroads—To Black Creek and Mauch Chunk. Lehigh Valley Railroad—To Allentown, and Bethlehem, and the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia.

For variety and grandeur of scenery, this route presents peculiar inducements to tourists.

Those wishing to do so, may reverse the route by obtaining tickets to start over the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

FARE, $10.

Tickets can be obtained at the Depots of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and North Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and of

N. VAN HORN,
TICKET AGENT,
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.

Trains start from Philadelphia and Reading Depot at 3·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., and from North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at 7 A. M. and 3·45, and 5·15 P. M. au24-wfm-4t

PROCLAMATION.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!
EXCURSION
OF
UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS'
HALL ASSOCIATION
TO ATLANTIC CITY!

As there are a large number of Tickets for the Excursion given on the 18th inst. which were not used, the holders thereof being unable to use them on account of the large number of Excursionists going down on Thursday, the 18th, and were deterred from going on the 19th, by reason of a reported accident—the Committee of Arrangements have therefore secured the road for

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

And all persons holding Tickets are informed that the said Tickets are good for that date, or they can have them exchanged by calling on the Secretary on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 25th, 26th, and 27th inst., between the hours of 10 and 1, and 4 and 5 o'clock, and on Thursday and Friday evenings, from 8 to 10 o'clock. The Tickets for September 2 are limited to the number the cars will seat, as the Committee wishes to render entire satisfaction.

The LIBERTY CORNET AND STRING BAND will accompany the Excursion.

Committee.—Theodore De Young, Robert McCoy, Charles Shuster, Theo. Beck, John Spiler, Wm. Wilcox, Charles Baker, Geo. W. Jenkins. WM. M. WECKERLY, Sec., Office, N. E. cor. FOURTH and GEORGE sts.

TICKETS $1·25. Children under 10 years of age, 65 cents.

N. B.—Last Boat leaves Vine Street Wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. au26-fmwth-4t

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

THOUSANDS OF TEETH
EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.

DR. C. L. MUNNS,
au27-12t No. 731 SPRUCE STREET.

DR. J. DAVIDSON'S CHIROPODIST AND Bathing Establishment, No. 228 S. SECOND Street, (entrance also on Levant street.)—Dr. DAVIDSON offers his services to Ladies and Gentlemen as a Chiropodist of experience, and promises immediate relief as extractor of soft and hard Corns, operator of Nails growing in the flesh, and medical attendant of swelled and frosted Feet, in and out of his residence.

At his establishment, No. 228 S. SECOND Street, can be found Hot and Cold Baths, Cold Shower and Douche Baths, and Sulphur and Vapor Baths.

His Sulphur and Vapor Baths are worthy the especial attention of invalids, to whom he gives his personal attention. au21-tf

GREAT CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

AUCTION SALE AT BROOKLYN NAVY Yard.

By order of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, U. S. N., Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, I shall offer for sale, at Public Auction, at said Yard,

ON THURSDAY, September 8th, at 12 o'clock M.
86 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
10,000 lbs. of Canvas Clippings.
A lot of Scrap Leather.
1 Small Engine.
1 Horizontal Boiler.
4 Upright Boilers.
A lot of Scrap Pattern Lumber.
Also, of Hard Coal Cinders.
1 lot of Iron Boxes.
Several Condemned Wood Boats.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, and ten days will be allowed to remove the goods from the Yard, and if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All payments to be made in Government currency, and before the goods are removed from the Yard.

D. D. T. MARSHALL,
U. S. Navy Storekeeper.

Navy Yard, New York, August, 1864. au29-6t

EDUCATIONAL.

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL,
COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE,
Thirty-ninth and Market Streets,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6.
Address,
au27-1m PROFESSOR E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.

BROAD STREET ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 337 S. BROAD Street. E. ROTH, A. M., Principal.—Duties resumed MONDAY, September 5, 1864. New Catalogues now ready and may be had at Messrs. Oakford's, under Continental Hotel; at Mr. Hoyt's, Tenth and Chesnut streets, and at the Principal Bookstores, &c. au25-fmw6t*

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR Women reopens on September 5 at the building recently purchased, S. W. corner FILBERT Street and PENN Square.

Directors—Joseph Harrison, Redwood F. Warner, William J. Horstmann, Charles Gibbons, Eli K. Price, James L. Claghorn, James H. Orne, William Bucknell, William Sellers, F. P. Morris, David S. Brown, George Whitney.

T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.

Telegraphing Taught. au26-6t

DANCING ACADEMY.—D. L. CARPENTER, No. 823 ARCH Street, will open his Academy for the reception of scholars on THURSDAY, September 1, 1864. au29-3t*

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET.

Grand Opening, September 1. Paris, London, and New York Fashions. Just received, life size Paper Models of all the reliable and latest Paris designs for Ladies and Children's Dress, trimmed and untrimmed, so as to present the most perfect resemblance to the original articles.

Patterns of Promenade, Evening, Home, Bridal, and Fancy Dresses; also, Cloaks, Mantles, Wrists, Jackets, Sleeves, Aprons, Sacks, Capes, Robe de Chambre, Under Garments, &c., and every style of garment adapted to Boys, Misses, and Infants, that has any claim for either novelty or utility, all accurately reproduced in Tissue Paper as soon as they are offered either in Paris or London. Dress and Cloak making in all its branches, and a perfect fit warranted. Cutting and Basting. French Fluting and Goffering. Mme. Demorest's Skirts, Pads, Shields, French Corsets, Hooks, Eyes, Charts, and Quarterly Mirror of Fashion. au3-wfm1m

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA NEW YORK.
The Ocean Steam Navigation Company's
SPLENDID NEW STEAMSHIP
"NORTH AMERICA,"

(1835 tons burden), CHARLES P. MARSHMAN, commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail as above on MONDAY, September 5, at 3 P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

A. HERON, JR. & CO.,
au31-4t No. 126 N. DELAWARE AVENUE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.

Estate of HENRY GREW, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY GREW, Executor of the last will of HENRY GREW, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Monday, September 12, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 29 South Sixth street, upstairs, in the City of Philadelphia.

au31wfm5t MOSES A. DROPSIE, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.

Estate of JOHN B. KOONS, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of FREDERICK FAIRTHORNE and FREDERICK A. KOONS, Administrators of the estate of JOHN B. KOONS, deceased, and report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 29 S. SIXTH Streets, upstairs, in the city of Philadelphia. MOSES A. DROPSIE,
au31-wfm5t Auditor.

CAUTION.

ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

This favorite Soap is now over seven years in use by at least

One Hundred Thousand Families

In Pennsylvania alone.

It is made upon entirely new principles, of perfectly pure materials, and always in the same way. It does away with the use of a Wash-board, and will wash twice as much clothes with two-thirds less labor than any other Soap made in the United States.

ITS GREAT POPULARITY

Has induced several brainless soap-makers to imitate it in appearance only, and, by offering great inducements to unprincipled dealers, put their spurious article on the market on the just reputation acquired by our Detersive.

Those desiring to purchase our Soap should examine and see that

OUR NAME AND TRADE-MARK

Is stamped upon EVERY POUND of the Soap before they take it.

VAN HAGEN & McKEONE,
au29-1m PHILADELPHIA.

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of will do well by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewelers
No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

Who will give the highest cash price. au18-1m

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENT FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY
CALL.

All business confidential. au19-3m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER Works.—NEAFIE & LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Blacksmiths and Founders, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c. &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure, Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron, Forgings, of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll-turning, Screw-cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repair of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c. &c., for raising heavy and light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN C. LEVY,
ja3-tf BEACH and PALMER Streets.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

ja11-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

THE LARGEST AND BEST

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR DRAFTED MEN, SUBSTITUTES, AND VOLUNTEERS.

Drafted or Enrolled men will be furnished with Substitutes at short notice.

Volunteers and Substitutes will be paid the highest bounties in cash as soon as mustered.

All parties will be honorably dealt with at this office.

W. D. HAVENS,
No. 115 S. SEVENTH Street, Second Floor,
Room No. 16.

Agents will be liberally paid. au27-6t*

$50 BOUNTY! THE DRAFT!!

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE TENTH WARD, AROUSE!—If you would escape the Draft you must be up and doing! No time should be lost! Give us the money and we can get the men!

We want over 300 men to fill our quota! Your Executive Committee has laid before you a plan of action in their circular, by which you may avoid the hardness of the draft, but you must act speedily, and at once. Each one must hand in his subscription without delay, and it must be liberal. Twenty-five dollars from each enrolled citizen will doubtless clear the ward. Who will not give it? Other wards and the country districts are getting the men by their energy and liberality. You need not wait to be called on, as there is not time to canvass the ward, but come forward with the money to the gentlemen appointed to receive it. There is no other way of escape from the draft, as there will be no postponement, and no commutation. The following named parties are authorized to receive subscriptions:—

First Precinct, J. H. Townsend, No. 914 Arch street.
Second Precinct, Sterling Bonsall, No. 116 N. Ninth street.
Third Precinct, Thomas L. Potts, No. 1014 Race street.
Fourth Precinct, George T. Barker, M. D., No. 1211 Arch street.
Fifth Precinct, Wm. M. Whitaker, No. 122 N. Thirteenth street.
Sixth Precinct, A. H. Franciscus, No. 1509 Arch street.
Seventh Precinct, Caleb R. Keeney, N. W. corner Arch and Sixteenth streets.
Eighth Precinct, L. W. Buffington, M. D., No. 2103 Arch street.
Ninth Precinct, H. A. Lippincott, N. W. corner Twentieth and Cherry streets.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the ward to receive subscriptions and take further measures to avoid the Draft, will be held at the First Baptist Church, N. W. corner BROAD and ARCH Streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 31, 1864, at 8 o'clock.

JOSEPH R. TOWNSEND, President.
DAVID WEATHERLY, Secretary.
A. H. FRANCISCUS, Treasurer, No. 1509 ARCH Street, or No. 513 MARKET Street. au27-6t

SUBSTITUTES AND ENROLLED
CITIZENS
Are informed that the firm of
JOSEPH & CO.
Have taken the Rooms
No. 422 WALNUT STREET,
Lately occupied by the
CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE,

Where they will be pleased to furnish ALIENS, VETERANS, or CONTRABANDS as substitutes for ENROLLED CITIZENS, and will pay to Substitutes the HIGHEST PRICE. au24-6t

199th REGIMENT PA. VOLS.,
COL. A. A. LECHLER.
$525 BOUNTY.

Men Mustered and Paid $475 immediately. $13·33 more before leaving camp, balance in instalments.

Pay $16 Per Month—Clothing and Subsistence.

The Regiment is encamped at CAMP CADWALADER, in comfortable quarters.

DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED, but join this Regiment, and leave your families well provided for.

NO DELAY IN PAYING THE BOUNTY!

au24-tf VETERAN OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 611 CHESNUT ST.

BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

AVOID THE DRAFT,

and enlist in a Corps of some standing.

Authorized by the General and State Government.

MAJOR J. W. MOORE,
OF THE
NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

Is recruiting to fill up five Companies in this city.

THE HIGHEST BOUNTIES GIVEN

For One, Two, or Three Years' Men.

Call at once, at

No. 523 CHESNUT Street, below SIXTH.

If you want to Enlist

MAJOR J. W. MOORE

Is prepared to pay promptly

THE CITY AND WARD BOUNTY

Immediately on the mustering of any man to his Regiment.

BULLOCK BROS.,
O. W. DAVIS,
JOS. F. TOBIAS,
JNO. W. EVERMAN,
D. S. WINEBRENNER,
I. CAREY LEE,
ALF. D. JESSUP,
au23-tf A. L. BONAFFON,
Committee.

UNION LEAGUE
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

In view of the call of the President for five hundred thousand men, we propose to raise a

REGIMENT
FOR
TWELVE MONTHS.

COLONEL HORATIO G. SICKEL
(Late of the Pennsylvania Reserves,)
Has consented to take the command.

All officers desiring to take part in this organization are requested to call on

COL. HORATIO G. SICKEL,
au6-tf No. 1309 WALLACE STREET.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa., No. 248 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 11, 1864.

To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exemption, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.

By order of the Provost Marshal-General.
WILLIAM E. LEHMAN,
au12-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Better compensation than the army.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS GOVERNMENT BOUNTY; also, ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.

Marines receive Prize Money.

For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,

No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY,
au6-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing

SWORDS,
AND OTHER
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1m4

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS.

For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.

Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh29-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. 1e14-3m

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

vening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

RIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

ing Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE NEW CHICAGO PLATFORM.

the Times.

platform of the peace and war democracy, ed at Chicago, was promptly cterized by the Hon. Alexander Long (one the delegates to the Convention) as one made f [illegible] which might mean anything. is only a single defect in this description. ertainly those portions of the party declara which mean nothing at all, which were not nged to mean anything, and to which nobody be expected to impute any meaning.

opening resolution, which declares that, e future as in the past, the party will adhere e Union under the Constitution, is flanked others which solemnly pronounce the war for maintenance of the Constitution to have been ilure, and affirms that in four years' experi the national army has been employed der the pretence of a military necessity, in sting unoffending citizens in the loyal States, estroying the Constitution, in treading upon y public and private right, and in unlawful erference with the elections in the border

rom beginning to end of this precious plat, the soldiers of the Union are spoken of but he mere instruments of a military despotism. a word of the justness of their cause, as de er of the national existence and honor and pporters of the national flag. Nothing for he heroes of the seven days' battles, of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, of New Orleans, of Gettysburg, Chattanooga, of Spottsylvania, or even of tlanta, but a vague, commiserating plati, more insulting to the noble soldiers of Republic than if their services had been e the subject of an open and courageous of censure. "The sympathy of the party," e the final resolution of the platform, "is nestly extended to the soldiery of our army, are, and have been, in the field." It pro y did not occur to the framers of this sym izing tribute, that our soldiers in the field ve not been claimants for the pity or sympathy ber of treacherous peace men or their more ardly abettors in the loyal States. Our brave iers in the field, thank Heaven, stand ently high before the world to challenge pect and admiration, whatever they may eive from those who affect to disregard their ievements in the field, and who evidently sider them but the tools of a military usur

In perfect keeping with the cowardly innuen es thus directed against the Union Army, is plank of this rotten and perilous structure hich is directed against the continuance of the ar. "Justice, liberty, and the public welfare mand that immediate efforts be made for a ssation of hostilities and a convention of the tates." Should this convention fail; should the bel [illegible] refuse to join it; or should the sis of their agreement to enter it be—as every horitative assurance of the Southern authori, from Jefferson Davis downwards, proves it ould be—absolute independence for the South, at then?

Does this Chicago Convention, or those for om it speaks, offer us no alternative before rceing to a hopeless and helpless surrender of e Union? In all this wordy declaration of inciples, where is there the first sign of a reso tion to make the rejection of peace *on the basis the Union* the ground and justification for forcing by arms the supremacy *of the Constitution*? From first to last there is not even the ntest intimation that the power of the National Government must at all hazards be asserted. e soldiers (who are considered fit ob ects of pity) are to have "care, protec on, and kindness" extended to them for their ndless sufferings in a four years' war which has oved an irredeemable failure, and after that e framers of this platform are to consider their lations with the national army, its hopes, its spirations, its patriotic endurance, and its unquited sacrifices finally wound up. It will be for ch Southern State or for the entire Confederacy o say, whether it will be worth its pains to come a party to a convention which will be pre ared to concede either in their presence or their bsence the same accommodating terms.

It is, perhaps, barely worth while putting in ntrast with this party confession of faith the ost recent elaborated utterances of the expected arty standard-bearer; for a military career which egan in imposture might fittingly close in a rgid outpouring of cheap and meaningless etoric. Still, it may be worth while that the litary champion of the Peace Democracy should ve an opportunity of putting his declaration of ational and military faith alongside of that now amed for his formal acceptance. Said General cClellan at West Point on the 15th of June:—"To efface the insult offered to our flag, to ecure ourselves from the fate of the divided epublics of Italy and South America, to preserve our Government from destruction, to enforce its just power and laws, to maintain our ery existence as a nation, these were the causes hich impelled us to draw the sword. Rebellion gainst a government like ours, which contains he means of self-adjustment, and a pacific medy for evils, should never be confounded ith a revolution against despotic power hich refuses redress of wrongs. Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethical grounds, nd the only alternatives for our choice are s suppression or the destruction of our ationality. At such a time as this, and in such struggle, political partisanship should be erged in a true and brave patriotism, which hinks only of the good of the whole country. It s in this cause and with these motives that so any of our comrades have given their lives, and o this we are all personally pledged in all honor nd fidelity. Shall such devotion as that of our ead comrades be of no avail? Shall it be said n after ages that we lacked the vigor to complete he work thus begun? That after all these noble ves freely given we hesitated and failed to keep traight on until our land was saved? Forbid it, eaven, and give us firmer, truer hearts than at."

It will be interesting to see how these prayers ar be made to dovetail with a party creed which s framed—expressly and elaborately framed—for he purpose of accepting a degrading peace, and hich even now contemplates in its complaisant [illegible] the surrender to a Rebel conspiracy f all that is valuable in the national life, and all at stands between us and permanent disruption nd ruin.

THE DRAFT.

From the Tribune.

Governor Morgan and Governor Morrill, of Maine, who have been traversing New England to observe the progress of recruiting under the new call, report that three, and they hope four, of the Eastern States will have filled their quotas before the approaching 5th, when the deficiencies are to be made up by draft. New England will have at least four-fifths of her entire quota ready by that day.

Governors Morgan and Morrill report the people earnest and invincible in their resolve to stand by the Government in this hour of its trial. Anxious as they may and must be for peace, they will accept no peace that dismembers or destroys the Republic—no peace that can be claimed as a triumph for conspiracy and Rebellion. On the contrary, they propose to "fight it out on this line," in the confident assurance that peace will come sooner and stay longer if they uphold and strengthen their Government than if they pusillanimously desert and allow traitors to destroy it. We believe the Governors have since gone southward or westward on their mission.

Information that reaches us from various quarters justifies our conviction that, in addition to credits for men previously furnished, at least two-thirds, and probably three-fourths, of the half million called for will have already passed muster, or be ready for muster, on the morning of September 5th, and that one-half of the country will thus be out of the draft by reason of having filled their quotas by townships, wards, cities, counties, and States.

—The Bible of De Saci is infinitely superior to most of those in use in France and Switzerland.

—A new advertising dodge has been tried in London by a shrewd dentist. It is to *telegraph* to addresses found in the Directory despatches worded thus:—

"Messrs. Gabriel, dentists, 27 Harley street, Cavendish square. Until October Messrs. Gabriel's professional attendance at 27 Harley street will be 10 to 5."

—The *Edinburg* and *Quarterly Reviews* are discussing, with antipodal views, the new theology of England. Among the clergy of the Church of England there are and have been for some time three parties, known as the High Church, the Low Church and the Broad Church, or, according to another mode of distinction more witty than reverent, as the Attitudinarians, the Platitudinarians, and the Latitudinarians.

AVON SPRINGS.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Sir:—It will interest most of your readers to learn that these medicinal springs are located in a section of the Genesee valley, which lies south east of Rochester. The greater portion of the large tract of rich and fertile soil in which these waters flow belongs to the estate of the late lamented General Wadsworth, who fell at the battle of "The Wilderness," while leading his brigade. So extensive were that gentleman's possessions that it is said he could have traveled, while alive, a distance of 28 miles on his own estates, along the road leading from his family residence at Geneseo to Rochester.

The value of the property left him by his grandfather was estimated at about $800,000. His tenantry being chiefly "tenants at will," may in some degree account for what many complain of, viz.: the want of enterprise in the way of cultivation. The entire district, in the far-famed valley of the Genesee, is capable of the very highest degree of cultivation. It is the garden of the State of New York. Its products bring the highest prices in our home markets, while the wheat and flour of that valley carry the best brand in all European markets.

About eighteen miles from Rochester City, in the middle space between two ledges of mountains we find the village of Avon, through which the New York and Erie Railroad passes, with feeding lines to Mount Morris and Rochester—and here the Mineral Springs flow. The aspect of the country is peculiarly interesting and beautiful, and with a little expenditure of means could be made one of the finest summer retreats on this continent. At present it is chiefly the resort of invalids, who repair to it in search of health. It reminds one of the Pool of Bethesda; and these Springs have been efficacious in restoring health to multitudes of sufferers who have for years been afflicted from rheumatism in its various forms.

During a short visit to these Springs, the writer had opportunity of seeing many of the afflicted, and of hearing many details of the miraculous efficacy of these waters. The Sulphur Springs are owned as private property, and any one may, with five minutes notice, at any hour from sunrise till 9 P. M., obtain a bath at any temperature from 48° to 120°. The middle spring is sixty feet deep, and flows with tremendous strength, retaining the same temperature of 48° all the year round.

This spring contains to the wine gallon:—

	Grains.
Carbonate of Lime	23·33
Chloride of Calcium	8·41
Sulphate of Lime	57·44
Magnesia	49·61
Soda	13·73
Amount of solid contents	158·52

The wonderful effect of the waters in diseases of a cutaneous, but especially of a rheumatic nature, has been fully proven by the experiences of multitudes, who, like the man in scripture, was carried by friends, and returned "walking, and leaping, and praising God."

Many astonishing instances are recorded, and a few proved under the observation of the writer, who spent some days pleasantly during the past week in that locality. During his stay he had the fullest opportunity of meeting and conversing with patients in all stages of rheumatic suffering, from that of the invalid limping on a crutch to entire convalescence.

TRAVELER.

—Tom Taylor, in one of his London letters to the Manchester *Guardian*, writes that he has heard from a medical officer of volunteers of the patent fact that very few crack shots (especially with small bores) keep up their "form" for many years, or even months, together. It is that one effect of shooting with very delicate sights, at long ranges, is to produce a partial congestion of the retina, which, if it were allowed to go on, might end in the loss of the sight of the eye altogether.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, August 17, 1864.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, held on the 5th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, The great advance in the cost of living imposed an imperative duty on the Trustees to advance the wages of their employes; and whereas, the cost of coal and all other materials consumed in the manufacture of Gas have advanced to a price that compels the Trustees, in order to protect the important trust committed to their charge from serious loss, and to make the annual addition to the Sinking Fund required by law, to advance the price of Gas fifty cents per thousand cubic feet:

The Trustees are aware that the increased price will prove a burden to many consumers, and they greatly regret the necessity that constrains it; but when the consumer reflects that nearly every article we purchase has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent., and we propose an advance of but 18¾ per cent. on the main article upon which we rely for revenue, its necessity must be apparent, particularly when the operations of the past year are known to have resulted in a large loss to the Trust, notwithstanding our then existing contracts enabled us to purchase coal and retorts at very moderate prices: be it therefore

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be directed to give public notice, that on and after the first day of September next the price of gas to private consumers shall be three dollars per thousand cubic feet, less a discount of 5 per cent. for prompt payment, and subject to the United States tax.

THOMAS S. STEWART, Chief Engineer.
au13 16t

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMmittee appointed by the Bounty Fund Convention of the several Wards for the purpose of recruiting for the benefit of deficient Wards, in anticipation of the coming draft, impressed with the importance of the subject, desire their fellow-citizens to unite with them in an effort to fill the city's quota by obtaining volunteer recruits.

To do this before the 5th of September will require the most earnest and vigorous exertions, and the Committee appeal to the patriotic and public spirited to aid them by their influence and by contributions of the necessary means to offer inducements equal to those offered by other communities. The Committee have appointed a sufficient number of recruiting lieutenants in various quarters of the city, and all recruits obtained will be distributed pro rata among the Wards, and, of course, will benefit most largely those that are most deficient.

By united and continued effort the committee hope, if not to avoid the draft altogether, at least to reduce it to insignificant proportions.

The whole number required to free the city from the draft was, on the 1st of August, about nine thousand. From this number is to be deducted those who have been recruited since that date; and such credits as the city may be entitled to, from persons enlisting in the navy from the city, and who have not been credited to us; also, from persons enlisting in the navy from the State at large, and not credited to any particular district, of which the city will have her proportion.

Efforts are being made to ascertain these credits. The committee also expect to obtain recruits from veterans re-enlisting, from the Southern States now occupied by our forces, and from other quarters. They do not deem it impossible, therefore, by proper exertions, to fill the city's quota.

Money is necessary, and can only be obtained by the voluntary subscriptions of citizens. Such subscriptions may be sent to the addresses of any members of the committee, as below given, or to the headquarters of the committee, No. 142 S. FOURTH Street.

JAMES L. CLAGHORN, No. 207 CHURCH Alley.
JAMES H. ORNE, No. 626 CHESNUT Street.
A. H. FRANCISCUS, No. 513 MARKET Street.
JOSHUA SPERING, No. 142 S. FOURTH Street.
WM. M. UHLER, FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.
N. B. BROWNE, No. 112 S. FIFTH Street.
JOHN W. FRAZIER, No. 340 S. SIXTH Street.
au22-tf

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENger Railway Company. PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1864. The third instalment of five dollars on each share of the stock of the Union Passenger Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 419 WALNUT Street, on September 5, 1864. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.
au22-12t*

☞ TAKE NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF "The West Virginia Oil Company" are now open for subscriptions to the Capital, at the office, No. 412 WALNUT Street. Call for Prospectus. Ladies can hold Stock in their own name and right.

JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.
au18-12t

☞ DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.

WILLIAM CRANE, Builder, Residence, No. 1513 S. Second street.
Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, 25th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER, Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tisdal, Merchants, No. 244 N. Broad street.
Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au6-tf

☞ DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. fe7-3m

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT.—A FURNISHED House by a private family. Address J. G. D., Post Office, Box 2168. au15-tf

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES wanted. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA (Pa.), August 20, 1864. Horses suitable for the Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market, at a fair price, when presented in quantities of eight (8) or over. Each animal to be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted. Horses to be delivered to the United States Inspector at the WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, MARKET Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.
au22-10t

TEAMSTERS WANTED. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1864. Wanted, at once, FIVE HUNDRED (500) to ONE THOUSAND (1000) TEAMSTERS, each capable of driving with single line, and managing six mule teams. To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty-five ($35) dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick. Men experienced as Wagon Masters will receive such positions, upon bringing to this point twenty-five (25) good Teamsters. Apply to Captain CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
au19 21t

HOUSE WANTED IN GERMANTOWN or Chesnut Hill.—To rent for a year, or to purchase. Address, with location and price, Box 741, Post Office, Philadelphia. au15-tf

CITY POINT, Va., August 7, 1864.
OFFICE DEPOT OF REPAIRS, ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND.

WANTED,
300 Teamsters,
50 Wheelwrights,
50 Blacksmiths, and
20 Carriage Trimmers.

Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay rations, and medical attendance.

Transportation furnished by applying at No. 221 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. J. STRANG, Captain, A. Q. M.
JAMES M. KELLY, Quartermaster's Agent.
au10-1m

ESTY'S COTTAGE ORGANS.

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by E. M. BRUCE, No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street. Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au15-3m

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GREETING:—WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in forty-three bales, seven packages, and thirty-five hundred pounds loose cotton, cargo of vessel unknown, captured by the United States steamer "Santiago de Cuba," a vessel of war of the United States, under command of Captain O. S. Glisson, and brought into this port by the schooner "Reading Railroad," No. 49, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring). You are therefore charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said cotton, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said cotton should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prize; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated), that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said cotton did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence or rather contumacy of the persons so cited and intimated in anywise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents. Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. 1864, and in the eighty-ninth year of the Independence of said United States.

G. R. FOX, Clerk of District Court.
au30-3t

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GREETING:—WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in twenty-two square bales and eleven round bales of cotton, and three round bales of cotton pickings, cargo of vessel unknown captured by the United States steamer "Monticello," a vessel of war of the United States, under command of Henry A. Phelon, Acting Master in the Navy of the United States, and brought into this port per the transport brig "Samuel G. Adams," to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring). You are, therefore, charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said twenty-two square bales, and eleven round bales of cotton, and three round bales of cotton pickings, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room in the City of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said twenty-two square bales and eleven round bales of cotton, and three round bales of cotton pickings should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and, as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prize; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated), that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or shall appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said twenty-two square bales and eleven round bales of cotton, and three round bales of cotton pickings, did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence, or rather contumacy of the persons so cited and intimated in any wise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents. Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court at Philadelphia, this twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. 1864, and in the eighty-ninth year of the Independence of the said United States.

G. R. FOX, Clerk District Court.
au31-3t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 142 N. FRONT Street, on MONDAY, September 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., about 80 bales of Cotton, being cargoes of vessels unknown.

WILLIAM MILLWARD, United States Marshal E. D. of Penna.
Philadelphia, August 30, 1864. au31-6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 142 N. FRONT Street, on MONDAY, September 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. certain cotton—to wit:—three to four hundred pounds, now or lately laden on board the brig PRINCE ALFRED.

WILLIAM MILLWARD, U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
Philadelphia, August 31, 1864. au31-6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 142 N. FRONT Street, on MONDAY, September 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., 235 bales and 12 bags of cotton, being cargo of a vessel unknown.

WILLIAM MILLWARD, U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1864. au30-10t

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER.

THE ONLY BANK NOTE REPORTER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

The only one containing QUOTATIONS of Bank Notes in FOUR CITIES, viz:—

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The only one which gives the earliest information of NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTES, DOMESTIC MARKETS, STOCK TABLES, AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The facilities of the AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER, BOTH FINANCIAL AND TYPOGRAPHIC, ARE UNEQUALED.

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OFFICE, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, (third floor).
ADDRESS, S. E. COHEN, PUBLISHER.
au11-1m

MRS. JOSEPH HUFTY DESIRES TO INform her friends that she has removed from No. 407 CHESNUT Street to No. 48 S. FOURTH Street.

CHASE & HUFTY'S NEW BLANK BOOKS and Stationery, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street, Opened To-Day.

GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID and Copying Ink, direct from London at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

ON THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER "PRINcess Alice," was captured an invoice of the World's Fair Prize Cap Paper, a portion of which is for sale at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion on hand, or made to order, at a small advance on old prices, at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

MANY OF THE OLD VARIETIES OF Letter, Cap, and Note Paper, much superior to those of later manufacture, can be had at CHASE & HUFTY'S, New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS TO SUIT ALL pretensions, and warranted for one year, can be had at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

20 PER CENT CAN BE SAVED BY PURchasing your Stationery at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.
au26-1m

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,
Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BALMORALS, INCLUDING BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES. au30-2m

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS, CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS, No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
my3-6m

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for Watering Places, or the Country, is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT REAL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market. Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

WM. T. HOPKINS.
fe4-1y

COFFEE AND RASPBERRY.—ALEX. MILLER & CO., Proprietors of the Old Government PREPARED JAVA COFFEE, have Removed their place of business from No. 218 N. Second street to No. 245 ARCH Street, where they are prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice which the public may favor them with. Their Coffee is, as usual, the best in the market. They also have the best RASPBERRY SYRUP that is manufactured in the city, all at lowest prices, considering the high prices of material. Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. Do not forget the Number, No. 245 ARCH Street.
au18-1m

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 70 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stethlow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors, Choice Havana Cigars, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c. Navy Messes put up with care.

At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
JOSHUA H. COUSTY.
ja26 1y

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS OF $20 AND UPWARDS.

At the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and
No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
au10

THE NEW TAX BILL AND REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law, for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—

On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " 100, three " "
" " 200, four " "

At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 304 CHESNUT street, and No. 103 S. FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. jy23-tf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 24, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES DATED OCTOBER 1, 1861.

Holders of Seven-Thirty Notes, dated October 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six Per Cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven-Thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity October 1, and the Six Per Cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-Thirty Notes up to October 1, the interest accrued on the Six Per Cent. Bonds from July 1 to October 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's check or draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to endorsements must be carefully observed:—

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be endorsed by them "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the endorsement of the original owners, and also be endorsed by the present owners "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

For notes issued in blank, endorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are endorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor, or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six Per Cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.

When Registered Bonds are ordered parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.
au30 3w

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the *current rate for 5-20 Bonds* is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [au20-tf]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW GAME OF CARDS. THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS

(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), are sent by post for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.

"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.
"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—Illustrated London News.

Address A. JOYCE, No. 62 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York. au26-1m

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 50 and 60 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and au16-1m No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

OIL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, By GEORGE J. BOYD, Broker, No. 18 S. THIRD Street.
au23-2m

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN. Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by GEORGE J. BOYD, Banker, No. 18 S. THIRD Street.
au23-2m

10-40 COUPONS DUE 1st SEPTEMBER,
5-20 COUPONS DUE 1st NOVEMBER,
BOUGHT AT BEST PRICE.
DREXEL & CO.
au22 10t

SMITH & RANDOLPH, No. 16 S. THIRD STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

STOCKS AND SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.
fe6-tf

C. R. WRIGHT & CO., No. 142 S. THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. fe1-wfm tf

FREDK. STEEB & CO., BANKERS, No. 30 S. THIRD STREET, BUY AND SELL GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO., OFFER FOR SALE THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.
mh29-tf

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD, SILVER AND BANK NOTES WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.
au1-tf

CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, No. 121 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, Financial Agent of the United States.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the New Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7-3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into United States 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

Any one subscribing for not less than $25,000 of the Loan at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., payable by the Treasury Department on the receipt of a bill for the amount, approved by the subscription agent.

Referring to the annexed appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury, I ask all those desirous of aiding the Government to subscribe to this Loan.

C. H. CLARK, PRESIDENT.
au6-1m

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, FLAGS, BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES. WM. F. SCHEIBLE, No. 49 S. THIRD STREET, Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURER OF FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS.

Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags, at reasonable rates. je8-3m

GEORGE STITES, JR., MANUFACTURING MACHINIST AND ENGINEER, No. 1621 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.
au27-1m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.— PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1864. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until noon on Thursday, September 1, 1864, for the immediate delivery at Cadwalader Barracks, of— 2000 feet third common white Pine Boards, 1 inch, 12 feet long. 500 pieces Hemlock scantling, 3 by 4 inches, 12 feet long. 6 kegs 10d. Nails. All of good quality, and to be approved, after delivery, by an Inspector appointed for that purpose. No proposals will be received but those which are properly filled on the blanks furnished at this office, which must be guaranteed by one or more persons known at this office to be responsible. The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high as also any from defaulting contractors. By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.
au30 2t

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBsistence. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1864. Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, September 5, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., the following public property, in good condition, viz.:—

One thousand (1000) Beef Hides, salted.
Fifty-two (52) Beef Hides, dry.
Eleven (11) Sheep Skins.
Terms cash, in Government funds.

S. C. GREENE, Captain and C. S. V.
au29 6t

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 228 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1864. Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, September 1, 1864, for supplying for the use of the United States army, delivered in Philadelphia:—

4,000 BARRELS EXTRA SUPERFINE OR EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR (which to be stated), to have been ground within twenty days of date of advertisement from the best winter wheat, in well-coopered and head-lined barrels. Name of brand and place of manufacture to be stated in the bid. To be delivered within ten days, at any point in this city, to be designated by this office.

Samples in boxes must be delivered with the proposals, but not enclosed with them, each sample to be marked with bidder's name, number of barrels, brand, &c.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and proposals must be specific in complying with its terms. Each proposal must have the written guarantee of two responsible persons for the fulfilment of the agreement, who will give bonds if required.

Blank forms for proposals, containing the form of guarantee, may be had on application at this office.

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for the purpose.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Flour," and directed to ISAAC B. WIGGIN, Captain and C. S. Vols.
au27-4t

PROPOSALS.—NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Yards and Docks, August 22, 1864. Sealed Proposals for each class separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 19th September next, at 10 o'clock P. M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with full instructions, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself, according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them. No bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail. All offers must be accompanied by a certified copy of the bidder's license.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:—

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)."

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Instructions and forms of offer, with copies of the laws bearing on the subject, will be furnished by commandants of yards, navy agents, and the Bureau, on application to all or either of them.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No 1, Bricks; class No 2, Stone; class No 5, Oak and hard wood; class No 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No 8, Cement; class No 9, Gravel and sand; class No 9½, Moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No 10, Slate; class No 11, Iron, iron nails, and spikes; class No 12, Steel; class No 13, Pig iron; class No 14, Files; class No 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No 16, Ship chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 19, Fire-wood; class No 20, Hay and straw; class No 21, Provender; class No 22, Charcoal; class No 23, Belting, packing, and hose; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 25, Iron castings; class No 26, Augers; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No 31, Copper and composition nails; class No 32, Machinery and tools; class A, Cement paint.

BOSTON.

Class No 1, Bricks; class No 2, Stone; class No 5, Oak and hard wood; class No 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No 8, Cement; class No 9, Gravel and sand; class No 9½, Moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No 11, Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No 12, Steel; class No 13, Pig-iron; class No 14, Files; class No 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No 16, Shipchandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 19, Fire-wood; class No 20, Hay and straw; class No 21, Provender; class No 22, Charcoal; class No 23, Belting, packing, and hose; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 25, Iron castings; class No 26, Augers; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No 30, Semi bituminous, Broad Top coal, and Pictou; class No 32, Machinery and tools; class A, New joiner shop; class B, H. B. Smith's patent boring and mortising machine.

NEW YORK.

Class No 1, Bricks; class No 2, Stone; class No 2½, Stone; class No 4, Yellow pine timber; class No 5, Oak and hard wood; class No 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No 8, Cement; class No 9, Gravel and sand; class No 9½, Moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No 10, Slate; class No 11, Iron, iron spikes, and nails; class No 12, Steel; class No 13, Pig iron; class No 14, Files; class No 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No 16, Ship chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 20, Hay and straw; class No 21, Provender; class No 22, Charcoal; class No 23, Belting, packing, and hose; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 25, Iron work, piping, &c.; class No 26, Augers; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No 30 Semi bituminous, Broad Top coal; class No 31, Copper and composition nails; Class A, Fire truck, &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No 1, Bricks; class No 2, Stone; class No 4, Yellow pine timber; class No 5, Oak and hard wood; class No 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No 9, Gravel and sand; class No 11, Iron, iron spikes, and nails; class No 12, Steel; class No 14, Files; class No 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No 16 Ship chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 19, Firewood; class No 20, Hay and straw; class No 21, Provender; class No 22, Charcoal; class No 23, Belting, packing, and hose; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 26, Augers; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No 30, Semi-bituminous Broad Top coal; class No 32, Machinery and tools; class A, Bilge-water indicators; class B, Spark-arresters; class C, Pitch-house.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No 1, Clothing; class No 2, Hats, boots, shoes, &c.; class No 3, Provisions; class No 4, Groceries; class No 5, dry goods; class No 6, Bread, &c.; class No 7, Tobacco; class No 8, Coal; class No 9, Paints, oils, glass, &c.; class No 11, Lumber; class No 12, Firewood; class No 13, Provender; class No 14, Miscellaneous; class No 15, Hardware; class No 16, Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No 1, Bricks; class No 2, Stone; class No 4, Yellow pine timber; class No 5, Oak and hard wood; class No 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No 8, Cement; class No 9, Gravel and sand; class No 9½, Moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No 11, Iron, iron nails, and spikes; class No 12, Steel; class No 13, Pig-iron; class No 14, Files; class No 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No 16, Ship chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 19, Firewood; class No 20, Hay and straw; class No 21, Provender; class No 22, Charcoal; class No 23, Belting, packing, and hose; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No 32, Machinery and tools.

NORFOLK.

Class No 1, Bricks; class No 3, Yellow pine timber; class No 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No 5, Oak and hard wood; class No 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No 8, Cement; class No 9½, Moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No 10, Slate; class No 11, Iron, iron spikes, and nails; class No 12, Steel; class No 13, Pig iron; class No 14, Files; class No 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No 16, Ship chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 19, Firewood; class No 20, Hay and straw; class No 21, Provender; class No 22, Charcoal; class No 23, Belting, packing, and hose; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oil; class No 26, Augers; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No 30, Semi-bituminous, Broad Top coal, lump; class No 31, Copper and composition nails; class No 32, Machinery and tools; class A, Sashes, glazed.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Class No 16, Ship chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 19, Firewood; class No 20, Hay and straw; class No 21, Provender; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 26, Augers; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No 32, Machinery and tools. au25-lw

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PAY, and all description of claims against the United States Government adjusted and collected. PRIZE MONEY.—We have a full list of prizes now payable, and the money can be collected at once. Apply or write to GEORGE CRAGG & BROTHER, Army and Navy Claim Agents, No. 402 WALNUT Street.
au17-1m*

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street, Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au9-3m

PAINTING!—PAINTING!!

No. 47 S. THIRD STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

FAHY & BROTHER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painters.

Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap10-tf

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, Delaware avenue above Laurel street.
mh11-tf

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FINE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, NOTED FOR HANDSOME STYLES, REASONABLE PRICES, AND POLITENESS TO CUSTOMERS. S.E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

PROFESSIONAL LOVE SONG.

THE LAWYER.

Spinster of the Saxon beauty,
At the Grainthorpe Manor mill,
Of this heart you've had possession
Since I made my uncle's will;
Yours the image all-engrossing
When I try to read Reports,
You, my Amy, am I drawing,
Even in the Chancery Courts.

Ah! that brow as smooth as—vellum—
Ah! those lips vermilion red—
Kisses wherewith I have sealed them
No one ever witnessed;
I would sue the man who ventured
To deny you dressed with taste,
I would tax his costs who hinted
An "impeachment" of your waist.

Soon the long vacation 's coming,
Soon the weary term will end;
No more writs and affidavits,
No more actions to defend;
I shall take the first conveyance—
Train at five P. M.—express—
I shall count the sluggish moments—
Forty minutes, more or less.

Meet me, Cousin, at the Station
With the trap that's duty free,
It can take my boxes and gun-case,
We will walk, *prochein* AMY,
Past the glebe and old inclosure,
Past the deeply mortgaged inn,
On to where the freeholds finish
And the copyholds begin.

There I'll make my declaration,
There I'll pause and plead my suit;
Do not let it be "in error,"
Do not be of malice mute;
But "surrender" to your Cousin
In the customary way,
And become the donee, dearest,
Of an opal *negligee*.

I've a messuage—recent purchase—
Sixty-eight in Mortmayne Row,
Title good, and unencumbered,
Gas and water laid below;
Come and share it, undisputed
Owner of this heart in fee,
Come and be my junior partner,
And my better moiety:
J. P. Wilde shall never part us,
And in time we both may see,
Girls, fair copies of their mother,
Boys, the counterpart of me.—*Punch.*

ANOTHER BLOW FOR LIFE.

Civilization from time to time adds new arts and sciences to her diadem. Of those which have marked her progress in the nineteenth century, none affect the well-being of the human race more considerably than Sanitary Science. This may be defined as a classification, digestion, and application of facts bearing upon the preservation of the public health. It is true that various precautions were taken, in Edwardian and Tudor times, to prevent the evils arising from the dispersion of effluvia, the sale of diseased meat, and overcrowding, and that the several provisions now made with the same end in view are to a great extent only elaborations of mediæval enactments; but the elevation of sanitary knowledge into a science is the work of the nineteenth century.

Its novelty will be acknowledged, when it is remembered that the Industrial Exhibition of 1851 ignored it altogether; and that it was not till the International Exhibition of 1862 that a class was set apart for sanitary contrivances. Notwithstanding this official recognition of the value of certain conditions in our homes and towns the new science has made but little way in quarters where its reception is most desirable. The rich and learned listen, are convinced, and act upon its suggestions; but the residents of poor neighborhoods have heard but little of its propositions. One of its peculiarities consists in the general rather than individual penalties it imposes. Break but one of its laws, and the innocent as well as the guilty suffer.

Overcrowd a tenement, and the unconscious infant is the first to pine. Should the careless occupier of one dwelling accumulate rotting offal, the residents of the next are exposed to the chances of the sickness to which it is likely to give rise. The proximity of a foul sewer is as likely to poison the staunchest sanitary reformer as the negligent person who has neglected to see it cleansed. Thus, nothing short of a general co-operation in furthering sanitary requirements can be expected to make an appreciable difference in the mortality rates. There is need, therefore, of many workers to disseminate information concerning a subject that so materially affects us all.

As health has ever been esteemed the choicest of blessings, and mankind has always acknowledged that prevention is better than cure, it is curious that the application of the axiom to the preservation of health, in contradistinction to the cure of disease, has been so long in receiving recognition.

"Another Blow for Life" is the title of a five-shilling volume, written by one of the pioneers of sanitary reform, Mr. George Godwin. As its name suggests, it is one of a series of efforts to call public attention to matters and places calling for improvement. Those who confine their walks about the metropolis and principal manufacturing towns to the main thoroughfares and public promenades and parks, will hear with surprise of the condition of the homes of the poor in out-of-the-way places. But, for the most part, with a view to the profitable investment of capital, there are to be found, in such neighborhoods, rows and rows of houses without back-windows, or back-doors, without ventilation, without water, and without drains. Some of these rows of houses have cellars, which, like the rooms above, are occupied as homes.

Thus, in two-roomed houses having cellars, there are three families packed, and there are many instances in which lodgers are added to the groups. As may be supposed, health hangs upon the slightest of tenures in such cases as these. If fever plants his foot upon a threshold, one victim seldom suffices; four, five, and six deaths are by no means uncommon. And when, without the presence of actual disease, there is an absence of vital power, that by no means lightens the load of poverty. Another class of unsanitary homes pointed out by Mr. Godwin consists of those larger houses, built for the occupation of one family, in neighborhoods once fashionable, but now decayed, and in the days of their dilapidation let out in tenements to several. In these there is a better chance of ventilation; but, from the fact of the cooking and laundry operations being conducted at grates intended only to warm bedrooms, there is but little real comfort or domestic economy.

It is not unusual to find from thirty to forty people living in a house of this description. It seems to be the fate of back-yards of such properties to fall into the most unsanitary state—water-butts overflow, drains choke, spouts leak, and ruin claims all as its own. Then, as if poverty was pursued with a relentless ill-luck, the suburban tea-gardens, frequented by way of relaxation by the dwellers in these neighborhoods, are often in damp, sickly situations surrounded by open sewers, the odors of which are likely to impair rather than recruit health; and the places where the daily bread is earned, the workshop and workroom, are often much more unfortunately circumstanced. Mr. Godwin's artist *collaborateur* furnishes views of a shoemaker's workshop and an artificial flower workroom, both crammed with busy workers, all of whom are upon a very short allowance of air.

Again, in manufacturing towns, where a good price is paid for female labor, and mothers leave their infants in charge of women too old for factory operations, the same ill-luck presides. It is ten to one but that the old nurse lives in a damp, dark cellar, and is so ignorant, that she does not know she is doing harm, when, to keep her numerous charges quiet, she doses them all round with laudanum, passing under the harmless name of "quietness." And when death closes the scene, there is the same departure from the rules that would preserve health, in the long delay that custom enforces in the removal of the dead from amongst the living. From infancy to death, in fine, the poor, in some places, appear to be pinched for air, light, space, and water, besides the luxuries of life, and to take the deficiency as a questionless matter of course. Mr. Godwin does good service in pointing this fact out.

That most startling results accrue, among the lowest classes especially, from a due attention to matters likely to affect health, is apparent in the very low mortality-rate of the pauper schools placed under proper management. In the Central London District Pauper School at Hanwell, the late Mr. Aubin succeeded in reducing the rate to less than two per cent., notwithstanding that the scholars were taken from the very heart of London, many of them being half-starved, stunted, scrofulous, and suffering from ringworm and ophthalmia. It cannot be too widely spread abroad that the secret of this clever and philanthropical superintendent's rule consisted in the practice and maintenance of extraordinary cleanliness. The eight hundred or nine hundred children under his care were well washed all over in warm water twice a week, as well as down to their waists twice a day; and the younger children were washed after every meal. Directly a garment was soiled, it was changed, although, perhaps, it had only been worn a few minutes; and in the regular way, every elder boy was allowed three clean shirts weekly. The sheets of every bed, too, were changed weekly, and frequently oftener, when required. This profusion of clean linen caused as many as fifteen thousand pieces to be washed weekly. But the system worked wonders. Instead of a hundred little graves being made in the graveyard yearly, the sexton was not called upon to dig many more than a dozen. Far fewer children in country workhouses furnish a death-rate of twelve per cent. But this unpromising selection, with this management, yielded a smaller death-rate than the wealthiest communities in the land.

Thus it will be seen that the secret of the preservation of health lies in one word—cleanliness. This quality, long ago worthily held next to godliness, must be applied in its widest sense, and be understood to mean cleanliness in our houses, our streets, and our towns, as well as in our food, linen, and persons. Air, earth, and water must be kept sweet and clean; and even our fires are not exempt from influences upon health, for we may burn substances that emit unwholesome odors. Sanitary reform, therefore, resolves itself into an old, old story. The patriarch Jacob gave the pith of it when he commanded his household to "be clean and change your garments;" and Moses only enlarged the same command when he declared, that if a house should be unclean, the priest should look upon it, and cause it to be thoroughly scraped and cleaned; and should signs of uncleanliness again present themselves, it should be taken down—stones, timber, and mortar, and these materials cast out of the city, upon an unclean place, and in the minute directions he issued respecting personal ablutions. It will not be of much use to tell this story, even with its Scriptural associations, to grown-up people; they know it already; but habit is second nature, and it is difficult for them to change their ways. Those to whom sanitary reform must be preached are school-children. They should be taught, if we are dirty, we shall become diseased—if we [illegible] we shall suffer, as certainly as twice two are four, and twice four are eight. It is in the minds of little children that we should sow this seed.

We have said, the educated and influential classes have confessed the expediency of using every means of preserving the public health. It may be asked, What have they done to advance the desired end? We would point to the application of sewerage to many of our large towns; to the great metropolitan intercepting drainage-scheme, now nearly accomplished; to the efforts made to utilize sewage; to the inquiry, concerning which notice was given this session, proposed to be instituted into the question of the damage to our fisheries by the discharge of sewage into rivers; to the Thames embankment scheme; to the supervision of our meat-markets; the building of model lodging-houses; the Peabody gift; the premiums offered by various societies for the best plans of cottages for the laboring classes; the frequent agitation of sanitary questions in the press; and the repetition and reverberations of such blows as that we have noticed by Mr. Godwin.

After we have helped to make the poorest homes salubrious, taught the importance of high and dry sites for future building operations, the necessity of the instant removal of offal, the prevention of damp by ample spouting, and of smells by copious flushings of all drains—in a word, the imperative necessity of cleanliness in every detail, we may do more; we can introduce another elevating influence, Art. It is quite a mistake to suppose that an object that is not costly must be ugly. Beauty of form and harmony of color may be applied to earthenware as well as Sevres china; and furniture may be made with gracefulness as well in deal as in walnut. A home should be the pleasantest retreat in the world to its owner.

Be it ever so humble, as the song says, it should be invitingly clean, cheery, and pleasant. And although it is not possible that every window should command a view of the glittering ocean, or of mountains with silvery rills babbling at their feet, or of moors purple with blooming heather, the beauty of Nature is not altogether beyond the scantiest means, for there are many plants that thrive upon a window-sill. The pretty window-gardens occasionally seen in London streets, show what may be done in this species of ornamentation; for there is a will there is a way. These, if we may believe Dame Nature, are valuable, too, as sanitary assistants, for the Giver of all good has clothed the earth with vegetation.

It is seldom, in starting a new undertaking, that there are no mistakes made. Sanitary reform makes no exception to this rule. The great aim of the early reformers being to get rid of the sewage, it was first conducted into the nearest river, so that it might be washed out to sea. This plan has proved open to the objection that the waters become too polluted to sustain fish-life. Formerly, it is said, there was a clause inserted in the indentures of apprentices in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to the effect that their masters were not to provide salmon for their meals more frequently than a stated number of times per week; but so completely has commerce and sewage altered the character of the Tyne that the apprentice would be in good quarters who saw salmon twice in the year. The Severn is in as bad a plight; and the condition of the Thames, it is feared, will neutralize every effort now being made to restock it with fish. Smaller streams suffer from the same cause to a greater extent. And whilst the sewage is working this evil, ships are sailing to foreign parts to bring home manure, without which all agricultural operations would eventually come to a stand-still. There is, of course, an error to rectify here.

The branch of sanitary science most difficult to deal with is overcrowding. It is possible to drain, pave, and supply properties with water, irrespective of the tenants; but the matter of overcrowding is entirely in their hands. The act for regulating common lodging-houses does not apply to houses let out in tenements, the occupiers of which may cram them as full as they can. Queen Elizabeth enacted that "no owner or occupier of any cottage shall place or willingly suffer any more families than one to cohabit therein, in pain to forfeit to the Lord of the Leet ten shillings for every month he so continues them together;" but succeeding generations have relinquished this grasp of the difficulty. It is certainly one to which much of our preventable mortality is due.

There is a grievance connected with a combination of the overcrowding nuisance and the present waste of sewage in towns. Owners of allotment gardens and acres on moors, deprived of manure from the source from which they before obtained it, have recourse to pig-keeping for the necessary supply; it therefore comes to pass in houses let out in separate rooms, that as many as half-a-dozen pig-sties are built in the little back-yards. The odors arising from these and the heaped-up middens are full of danger. Small-pox and scarlet fever are found to spread like wild-fire from these causes, in places in other respects upon a fair sanitary footing. The tenants argue that the closer the pigs are to the house the shorter the distance to carry their food; and this is another instance of the desirability of an extension of information respecting the means of preserving health.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Curious Letter from Napoleon.

The Emperor Napoleon has addressed the following letter to Marshal Vaillant, Minister of the Imperial Household and of the Fine Arts:—

"VICHY, July 31.—My dear Marshal:—I wish to communicate to you a reflection which has occurred to me during the repose I enjoy here. Two great buildings, intended for very different purposes, are to be rebuilt in Paris—the Opera and the Hotel-Dieu. The first has been already begun; the second is not, as yet. Though executed, the Opera at the expense of the State, the Hotel Dieu at the expense of the hospitals and of the city of Paris, both will be remarkable embellishments for the capital; but, as they respond to very different interests, I am unwilling that one should appear more protected than the other.

"The cost of the Imperial Academy of Music will, unfortunately, exceed the estimates, and we must avoid the reproach of having employed millions for a theatre when the first stone of the most popular hospital of Paris has not yet been laid. I therefore pray you to request the Prefect of the Seine to have the works of the Hotel-Dieu commenced as soon as possible, and be so good as to direct those of the Opera in such a manner that both buildings may be completed at the same time. This combination, I admit, has no practical advantage; but, in a moral point of view, I attach great importance to the fact that an edifice devoted to pleasure shall not have the precedence of the asylum of suffering.

"Accept, my dear Marshal, the assurance of my sincere friendship, NAPOLEON."

This letter, in spite of the benevolent sentiments which it so well expresses, has not produced the effect desired. The incredulous public will not be persuaded that the "manner" recommended for carrying on the works of the Opera is caused by anything but the want of funds.

HISTORY OF A SWORD.—The Memphis *Bulletin* gives a long history of a sword which was captured from Major William Stubbs, at Shiloh. It had been presented to him by his fellow conductors on the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, and bore an appropriate inscription. When captured it fell into the hands of a Rebel lieutenant-colonel, who was taken prisoner at Corinth by a private of the 10th Missouri. The private, having no use for it, gave it to his lieutenant. After the fall of Vicksburg the original owner of the sword was exchanged, and the Missouri private, reading a list in a Chicago paper, saw the name of the officer, which was the same as that upon the sword. He wrote to the major, who answered in person, and the sword was returned. It had passed through three campaigns, sometimes wielded for and sometimes against the Union.

VANCE STEWART
ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES..........$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $3 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares payable $1 cash down upon subscribing and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 20th July and 20th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES
Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwesterly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superabundant beds or slices of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, on a continuation of *the identical same gorge* between the range of hills from each other about three miles apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now *pumping* a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow: Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, *now pumping*, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,550, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a farm house, &c., also patches of timber.

The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy5-tf

NORTH CLEAR CREEK
GOLD AND SILVER
MINING COMPANY,
GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY.

Trustees:
HON. JOHN A. DIX,
HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.,
T. B. BUNTING, Esq.,
A. G. BODFISH, Esq., Colorado.

President:
HON. JOHN A. DIX.

Treasurer:
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.

Counsel:
CHARLES F. BLAKE, Esq.

The property of this company consists of 2232½ feet on the "Ground Hog," "Gregory No. 2," "Simmons," "Concord," and other celebrated developed Gold-bearing Lodes in the mining district of Colorado.

Also, the Henderson Mill, now running, and in excellent order.

Capital Stock $1,000,000.
Whole Number Shares 100,000. Par, $10.

A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the company, at No. 69 Beaver street, New York, where a limited number of shares can be subscribed for at par, by applying to the Treasurer of the Company between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained at the office of the Company. au18-1m

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.
(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)
Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. jy9-lf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.
Terms $12 per week. GEORGE HAYDAY,
jy9 tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.
Terms to suit the times. jy9-lf

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
NEAREST HOUSE TO THE BEACH.
This well-known house is now open for the reception of Boarders.
Bathing never was better.
au9 1m J. WOOTTON, Proprietor.

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,
Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 18 S. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. jel6-3m

HENRY SIMONS,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
Office, No. 591 NEW MARKET Street,
And Factory, corner of
SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
All and every kind of
WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Sutler, or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.
Orders promptly attended to. ja4-tf

THE ONLY MEDICINE
WHICH IS PREPARED FROM
THE PURE JUICE OF THE PINE TREE.

* * * Consumption cured by Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

* * * Bronchitis cured by Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

* * * Weak Lungs made strong by using Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

* * * Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL is the best remedy for all Throat and Lung Diseases.

Don't Fail to Read the Next Column.

WHY DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE
TAR CORDIAL
IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR THROAT AND LUNG
DISEASES.

It is the vital principle of the pine tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the pine tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—Consumption of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and is also an excellent remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Female Complaints.

Have you a cough? Have you a sore throat? Have you any of the premonitory symptoms of that most fatal disease, Consumption? Those who should be warned by these symptoms generally think light of them until it is too late. From this fact, perhaps, more than any other, arises the sad prevalence and fatality of a disease which sweeps to the grave at least one-sixth of death's victims. Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs, but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore, they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases had a good effect; but how to combine the medical properties so as to heal the lungs has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart, of Philadelphia, the proprietor of Wishart's Pine Tree Cordial. It is now recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians.

This Cordial, when taken with Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills, is an unfailing cure for Dyspepsia.

1000 DOLLARS

Will be paid to any person who will prove that this or any of the certificates published by Dr. Wishart, of Philadelphia, Pa., are in any way false, or issued without authority by those who gave them.

DR. WISHART—Dear Sir:—I had Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, and shortness of breath in their worst form. I had been treated by several of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia without benefit. I was truly on the verge of the grave. Your PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL was recommended to me by a friend, and after using four large and one small bottles, I am restored to perfect health. JOHN WARD, Receiver of Taxes,
Cor. Sixth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

Mr Wishart, I wish to add my testimony to the hundreds you receive to the healing properties of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial. For fifteen years a sufferer, ten years of that time I have slept only in my chair, not being able to lie down for fear of suffocation. I have employed seven of the best physicians in Philadelphia, who all pronounced my case incurable. I was taken to the College, where the Faculty, having done what they could, declared my disease an incurable case of Asthma and Chronic Dyspepsia, in its last stage, and that my lungs were partially gone. Finding one of your circulars, my wife procured from your store a bottle of your Cordial. Perseveringly I used seven bottles, and a box and a half of your Dyspepsia Pills, when I felt that my disease had wholly given way, and the Cordial had given me new vigor and strength. I continued to improve, and for the past three months I have been able to sleep in my bed as soundly as I ever did. I am now well, and have gained twenty-five pounds in my weight. I am able to work and provide for my family. I send you this true and faithful statement for the benefit of the suffering. Friends, call and see me, near Oxford Church Post Office, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
ISAAC HELLERMAN.

READING, Pa., April 19, 1864.

Dr. Wishart—Dear Sir:—One year ago the Examining Surgeon of this District told me I had Consumption of the Lungs, and that I could not be cured; and judging from all my symptoms at that time, I myself supposed this to be true. I was for more than one year troubled with a hacking cough, which gradually grew so bad that I could not have a severe fit of coughing without spitting up blood in large quantities.

For months I could not work at anything, and was obliged to keep my bed most of the time. While in this condition I was in at Mr. Rowbotham's store, in this city, and he seeing me very low, I was recommended to try your PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL. He said he had sold a great deal of it, and that, as it had cured so many others, he believed it would do some good. I bought a bottle and commenced using it. In a very short time I saw that I was getting better very fast, and after taking several bottles I was entirely restored to health, so that I could work every day at my business, which is very heavy work in an iron foundry. When I commenced to use your PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL my weight was only one hundred and thirty-five pounds; since the use of it I have weighed on an average one hundred and fifty-five. I shall be glad to have you publish this, as I believe I should not have been living at this time if I had not used your great medicine, and I wish all who suffer to receive its benefit.

Very truly yours, Captain SAMUEL HARNER,
No. 334 S. Eighth street, Reading, Pa.

READ THE FOLLOWING FROM UTICA.

Dr. Wishart—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in informing you through this source that your PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL, which was recommended for my daughter by Mr. J. A. Hall, of this city, has cured her of a cough of more than five months' standing. I had thought her beyond cure, and had employed the best medical aid without any benefit. I can cheerfully recommend it to the public as a safe and sure remedy for those similarly afflicted, as I know of many other cases, besides that of my daughter, that it has cured of long standing coughs.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN V. PARKER, Daguerrean Artist,
No. 126 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

* * * :—I have used Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL in my family, and cordially recommend it as a valuable and safe medicine for Colds, Coughs, and to those predisposed to Consumption.
Dr. G. A. FOSTER,
No. 180 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave. We have hundreds of letters from physicians and druggists in all parts of the country, saying that they have never prescribed or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

These Medicines are prepared only by the proprietor,
DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,
WHOSE OFFICE IS AT
No. 10 N. SECOND STREET, Philadelphia,
PENNSYLVANIA,

Where he can be consulted either personally or by letter, free of charge. They are sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere; at wholesale by all New York and Philadelphia Wholesale Druggists.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
No. 119 Market Street,
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. F. E. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality. Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.
Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c.*, of extra quality.
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja11-ly No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.
If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause lovelier sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live through years of ease,
Wishing to be more [illegible]
To live a life of peace;
If to die and go to [illegible]—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value these treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice and wish all Three.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.
By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au5-4t

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. au8-2m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND
B. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
for Soldiers.
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 313 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada. je10-3m

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
EDMUND T. SOUDER. ja4-tf

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH.
PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN,
THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
FARE $2.
EXCURSION TICKETS $3, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS.
On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, trains will leave foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), thence by the Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt to foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn; returning, leave Atlantic Street Wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 11 A. M.
Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. jy29-tf
W. F. GRIFFITTS, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11·05 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.
Leave West Chester, from the Depot on East MARKET Street, 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·45 P. M.
The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and Intermediate points.
ja4-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—Commencing THURSDAY, September 1, 1864, from Walnut Street Wharf.
FOR CAPE MAY.
At 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Salem and Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Glassboro, at 9 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 4 P. M.
For Woodbury, &c., at 9 and 10 A. M., 3, 4, and 6 P. M.
For Gloucester, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, and 6 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Cape May at 6 and 11·45 A. M.
Millville at 6·57 A. M. and 1·57 P. M.
Salem at 6 A. M. and 1·15 P. M.
Bridgeton at 6·10 A. M., 1·20 P. M.
Glassboro at 7·10 and 9·17 A. M., 2·23, and 3·60, P. M.
Woodbury at 7, 7·30 and 9·47 A. M., and 2·50, and 3·29, P. M.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY.
Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A special messenger accompanies each train.
30-tf J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	LEAVE WESTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford	6.25	2.25	Philadelphia	8.00	4.30
West Grove	6.57	3.52	W. Chester	7.45	4.30
Avondale	7.05	4.01	W. C. Junction	9.08	5.41
Kennett	7.19	4.17	Concord	9.23	5.54
Chadd's Ford	7.42	4.41	Chadd's Ford	9.41	6.11
Concord	8.00	5.00	Kennett	10.00	6.27
W. C. Junction	8.15	5.15	Avondale	10.21	6.51
Philadelphia	9.22	6.20	West Grove	10.29	7.02
West Chester	9.30	6.10	Oxford	10.56	7.30

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.
Passengers go through without change of cars.
ja4 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
ETNA, Saturday, September 3.
EDINBURG, Saturday, September 10.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, September 17.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency:—
First Cabin..........$80 00 Steerage..........$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg.. 37 00
Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, September 3, 1864.
The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, September 3, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.
These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.
Freights taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
ja4-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, August 13, 1864.
The British ship VANCOUVER, Captain J. D. Carlisle, will sail as above.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.
jy21-tf No. 133 WALNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11½ P. M.
Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.
The 8·20 down, and the 3½ and 5½ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 9, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill, 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6¾, and 9 P. M.
The 5½ train up, will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk, and Conshohocken only.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk, 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 7, and 9½ P. M.
H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent,
my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS.
On and after MONDAY, June 13, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the New Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
9·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
10·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
3 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
3·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA
Leave Bethlehem at 6·30 A. M., 9·32 A. M., and 6·0
Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·45 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Lansdale at 6 A. M.
Fort Washington at 11·20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. Third Street.
je13 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 2·12 A. M. (Night), and 2·30 P. M., and the trains from New York at 8 A. M. and 7·20 P. M., will hereafter run exclusively for the United States Mails and New York and Washington Passengers, and will not take in or put out any passengers between said cities.
The 10 A. M. and 12 Midnight Lines from New York to Washington, and the 11·30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Lines from Washington to New York, will continue as at present to carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations between Baltimore, Washington, and New York.
ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Lines leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, 11·15 A. M., 4·30, and 6·45 P. M., and 12·30 midnight; from Walnut Street Wharf (via Camden), at 6 and 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., for New York.
And leaves New York, from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., and at 12 midnight, and from foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ja5-tf WM. A. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864,
Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for
Baltimore at 4·20 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8 A. M., 12 M., 2·20 and 10·30 P. M.
Chester at 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00 and 11 P. M.
Wilmington at 4·20 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00, 10·30 and 11·00 P. M.
New Castle at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Dover at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Milford at 8·05 A. M.
Salisbury at 8·05 A. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·45, 9·40 A. M. (Express), 5·25 and 10·25 P. M.
Wilmington at 1·48, 6·45, 9 A. M., 12·24, 1, 1·45, 4·00, 7 and 9·10 P. M.
Salisbury at 11·55 A. M.
Milford at 2·45 P. M.
Dover at 6·50 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.
New Castle at 8·20 A. M. and 6·27 P. M.
Chester at 7·45, 9·40 A. M., 1·00, 2·45, 4·40, 5·00, 7·50 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 10·25 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations 4·10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 8·40 A. M., 12·05 and 11·05 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·35, 9·25 A. M., 3·40 and P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7·45 P. M.
SUNDAYS:—Only at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 and 11 P. M.
From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1·48 A. M. and P. M. Only at 10·25 P. M. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
ja4 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.
The train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Lititz and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central trains for Pittsburg, &c., Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving in Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·10 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.
Market trains with a passenger car attached, leave Philadelphia at 1 P. M. for Reading and all way stations; leave Reading at 12, noon, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7·30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·40 A. M., and 12 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight, and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg.
Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 6·30 A. M., passing Reading at 8·45 A. M., and arriving at New York at 1·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Mail trains for Harrisburg leave New York at 6 A. M. and 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·10 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 5·45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·26 and 7·10 P. M. for Pinegrove only; returning from Harrisburg at 1·30 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 8·15 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS,
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $46 55 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freight depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 6 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

1864. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 1864.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.
It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.
It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium, (95 miles), on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles), on the Western Division.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Mail Train leaves..........8·00 A. M.
Express Train leaves..........10·30 P. M.
Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Train both ways.
For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
And for Freight business of the Company's Agents:—
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner SIXTEENTH and MARKET streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
J. M. Drill, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH D. POTTS,
ja4-tf General Manager, Williamspo